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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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CONTENTS

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

Razumovskiy on CPSU Statutes, New Tasks (G. Razumovskiy; PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN, No 12, Jun 86)	1
PRAVDA Report on Nikonov Tyumen Award Speech (PRAVDA, 27 Jul 86)	16
First Secretary Vayno Speaks at Republic Conference (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 29 Apr 86)	20
LiSSR Buro Stresses Need for More Self-Criticism (SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 2 Jul 86)	40
USSR Ferrous Metallurgy Minister Visits AzSSR Pipe Plant (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 10 Jul 86)	43
Ashkhabad Obkom Discusses Problems in Agriculture (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 8 Jun 86)	45
Lack of Self-Criticism, Control in Party Assailed (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 14 Jun 86)	45

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

More Publicity for Party Affairs Urged in TuSSR (Editorial; TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 13 May 86)	46
Turkmen Media Work Examined (B. Kerimi; TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 4 May 86)	48

New Youth Journal Published in Turkmen, Russian Languages (Kh. Divangulyyev Interview; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 14 Jun 86)	51
---	----

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

West Exaggerates Importance of Lendlease in War Effort (M. Annanepesov; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 22 Jun 86)	52
--	----

RELIGION

Poll Shows Most Georgian Pupils See 'Positive Role' for Religion (Badri Lomidze; SKOLA DA TSKHOVREBA, No 6, 1986)	53
Azeri Writer's Anti-Islamic Legacy Explored (Magsad Sattarov; ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 27 Jun 86)	59
Role of Islam in Ideological Struggle Highlighted (S. Seyitgulyyev; MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI, 25 Jun 86)	60
Atheism Taught in Kindergartens (A. G. Tokova; MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI, 25 Jun 86)	60
Turkmen 'Holy Sites' Disappearing, Converted to Public Use (Yu. Jumayev; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 25 Jun 86)	61

CULTURE

Writers Union Congress Hears Committee Reports (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 25 Jun 86)	62
Credentials Committee Report	62
Auditing Commission Report	64
Myshinskiy Critical of Cannes Film Festival (N. Myshinskiy; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 22 May 86)	68
U.S., USSR Economic War Theme of Controversial Film (Aleksey Grigoryev; SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, 1 May 86)	70
Criticism of 'Bourgeois' View of Soviet Art (V. Vanslov; PRAVDA, 6 Aug 86)	73
Georgian Novel Lauds Chinese Traits, Culture (Oleg Puchkov; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 5 Apr 86)	74
Video Would 'Benefit Georgian Culture' (SABCHOTA KHELOVNEBA, No 6, Jun 86)	77
Purification of Azeri Language at Center of Attention (M. Shiraliyev; ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 27 Jun 86)	78

Poetry Devoted to Iranian Azerbaijan Published in Russian (ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 6 Jun 86)	78
AzSSR Writers Congress Discusses Iran Situation (ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 6 Jun 86)	78
Iranian Azeri Emigre Honored on 60th Birthday (ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 6 Jun 86)	79
Azeri National Liberation Poetry From Iran Analyzed (Mirza Ibrahimov; ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 13 Jun 86)	79
Monument Preservation Society Discusses Problems (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 1 Jun 86)	80

SOCIAL ISSUES

MVD Academy Professor on Unearned Income, Speculation (Yu. I. Lyapunov; TRUD, 27 Jul 86)	81
Economist Blames Social Problems on System Shortcomings (L. Khaburzanina, M. Gvelesiani; KOMUNISTI, 24 Jun 86)	85
Sociologists Meet on Public Opinion Research (KOMMUNIST, 21 Jun 86)	90
Shortcomings in Socialist Competition Highlighted (KOMMUNIST, 25 Jun 86)	90
Azerbaijani Stresses Importance of Russian in Military Service (Yashar Aliyev; KOMMUNIST, 19 Jun 86)	90
Half of AzSSR Grads Lack Fluency in Russian (H. Mukhtarov; KOMMUNIST, 26 Jun 86)	91
Lack of Computer Texts in Azeri (U. Nuriyev, R. Hajyyev; KOMMUNIST, 3 Jun 86)	91
One in Five Not Working in Social Production (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 4 Jun 86)	92
Poor Knowledge of Russian Impedes Rural Planning Students (O. Charyyev; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 19 Jul 86)	92
Language Teachers Urged To Counter Bourgeois Propaganda (N. Vasil'yeva; MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI, 22 Jun 86)	92
Problem of Turnover of Young Teachers Persists (MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI, 6 Jun 86)	93

TuSSR Russian Language Institute Problems Analyzed (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 11 Jun 86)	93
Better Planning in Turkmen University Urged (G. Malikgulyyev; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 13 Jun 86)	93
Turkmen Unearned Income Campaign Results in Investigations (N. M. Yusubov Interview; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 10 Jun 86)	94
Turkmen MVD: Statistics, Facts on Speculation in Republic (A. Durdyev; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 21 Jun 86)	94

REGIONAL ISSUES

Ukrainians Demand Extradition of War Criminals (PRAVDA UKRAINY, 20 Jul 86)	95
Estonian Paper Decries Reagan's Baltic Policy (Olev Miyl; SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 13 Jun 86)	97
Buro Reinstates Worker Fired for Criticizing Management (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 29 May 86)	100
Feed Problems Impede TuSSR Animal Husbandry Growth (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 11 Jun 86)	102
Water Scarcity at Center of Attention (SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 29 Jun 86)	102
Tashauz Oblast Water Shortage Highlighted (D. Bayjanov; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 5 Jun 86)	102

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RAZUMOVSKIY ON CPSU STATUTES, NEW TASKS

AU092008 Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 12, Jun 86 (signed to press 10 Jun 86) pp 6-16

[Article by G. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "The CPSU Statutes--the Unshakeable Law of Party Life"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress has justly taken an outstanding place in the flow of events which characterize the development of Soviet society and the entire contemporary world. It has entered our life as a congress of great strategic decisions which reflect the enormous responsibility to history assumed by the Leninist Party of Communists.

Having subjected the objective trends and needs of social development and all the complexities and contradictions of the international situation to deep Marxist-Leninist analysis, the party gave scientifically substantiated answers to the fundamental questions of our critical time, clearly highlighted the USSR's Communist prospects, and defined the ways of achieving a new qualitative state of Soviet society and the tasks of the struggle for lasting peace on earth. The innovative spirit of the 27th congress, as well as the mobilizing force of its ideas and decisions and of the strategy of socioeconomic acceleration which it adopted, are exerting an increasing influence on the country's life and on the creative activity of the Soviet people.

The congress has become a landmark event for the development of the party itself. Its main document, the Central Committee Political Report delivered by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev, and also the Resolution on the Political Report and the new edition of the party Program set out the principle tenets which define the sum total of the contemporary demands and tasks in the sphere of party development and which serve as the basis for the further strengthening of the party and for the activation of its entire political, organizational, and ideological-educational activity.

The norms of the CPSU Statutes, the code of our party life which was confirmed by the 27th congress, supplement and consolidate this basis. In developing the draft of the amended Statutes on the eve of the congress, the party Central Committee proceeded from the need to coordinate their provisions with the ideas

in the new edition of the CPSU Program and with all the changes taking place in the life of the party and country under the influence of the course outlined by the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. It was necessary to secure the organizational guarantees necessary for the solution of the new and exceptionally complex tasks which are being placed before all party organizations at the present stage.

The amendments and additions introduced into the CPSU Statutes, taking account of the party-wide discussion, have enriched them with new principled provisions of great importance for the further development of the party, for perfecting all aspects of its activity, and for increasing its leading role in the life of Soviet society.

The CPSU Statutes have been theoretically verified and substantiated. As before, they are firmly based on Leninist principles and on the norms of party life, and they develop and concretize them in application to the contemporary stage in the party's activity. The most important source of our party's unity, cohesion, and organizational strength, and of the success of all its work in leading communist construction, lies in its unshakeable faithfulness to these principles and norms, its precise observance of them, and its creative application of them.

There is deep political meaning in the fact that the Statutes state quite definitely that the CPSU, having become the party of the entire people, is the party of the workers class in essence and ideology. They reflect more fully the internationalist nature of the CPSU as an inseparable part of the international communist and workers movement and as a stronghold in the struggle against imperialism and for the preservation of peace.

As the Statutes state, the party exists for the people and serves the people. They define the general prospects for the country's development, ensure scientific leadership of the people's constructive activity, and lend an organized, planned nature to the people's struggle to achieve their final goal--the victory of communism.

The tasks of unprecedented scale and newness which were advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress demanded deep reconstruction in a genuinely practical, constructive, and creative manner in all spheres of economic management and government, in political and social life. The command of the times is one of swiftly carrying out such reconstruction and of developing energetic work everywhere in the new way, in the spirit of the party congress decisions.

In these conditions the responsibility of the Communist Party is growing immeasurably, and even higher demands are being made on the level of its political, ideological, and organizational activity. The party was the initiator and inspiration of the reconstruction which has begun. It is expected to take charge of and organize practical implementation of the reconstruction. In order to do this it is necessary to reorganize all party work in order that it corresponds as fully as possible to the new tasks and guarantees that party policy is successfully put into practice in every sector of communist construction. "The party can successfully solve the new tasks," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev

stressed at the congress, "if it is in a state of constant development itself, if it is free of the 'infallibility' complex, if it critically evaluates the results that are achieved, and if it clearly sees what has to be done."

If we are seeking new approaches to the solution of economic and social problems, then it is all the more important to find them in party work. What is now involved is making every party organization actively and skillfully fight for the implementation of the party line and live in an atmosphere of self-critical analysis and creative investigation, and making leading cadres and all Communists work with initiative and a full understanding of their responsibility for the common cause. In the final analysis, all the amendments made to the CPSU Statutes have the aim of ensuring this.

Fulfillment of the grandiose plans outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress requires maximum mobilization of all party forces and complete utilization of the creative potential which lies in our Leninist party. This is primarily connected with the further development of the qualitative composition of party cadres and with the increasing of their capability for action.

Our party is constantly growing and its roots in the workers class and in all strata of the population are becoming ever firmer. In the last 5 years its numbers have increased by almost 1.6 million, and the CPSU now numbers over 19 million Communists. The policy aimed at making workers occupy the leading place in the party's social composition, a policy confirmed in the new edition of the CPSU program, is being consistently confirmed. Workers have made up 59 percent of entrants to the CPSU in recent years. Of the new additions to the party, 10 percent are kolkhoz members and more than 26 percent are specialists in various branches of the national economy. Almost four-fifths of those accepted into the party are people of up to 30 years of age, largely Komsomol members, and approximately one-third are women. In other words, the formation of the party's composition and the addition of new members to it are occurring in accordance with statutory norms and with the interests of intensifying party influence on various sectors of communist construction and all spheres of social life. At the same time, the growth of the party ranks is being forced, to the detriment of their quality, in the party organizations of a number of republics and oblasts, for example, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Dagestan, and Kalmykia. This inevitably leads to people getting into the party by chance who are unable to be truly active fighters for the implementation of its policies.

The 27th CPSU Congress particularly stressed the need to constantly concern oneself with the purity of the party ranks, to reliably guard the party against chance, unworthy people and against those who enter it out of careerist or other selfish motives. Our party's untiring concern for the improvement of the qualitative composition of its ranks received its concrete expression in the CPSU Statutes. These include a number of norms which broaden the opportunities for deeper and more comprehensive checks on the personal qualities of those entering the party, taking the opinion of non-party people into account. To this end, a practice which has positively recommended itself has been laid down, the practice of acceptance into the party at open party meetings, whereby the sponsor is charged with assisting the candidate's ideological and political growth.

Of great importance from the point of view of improving the qualitative composition of the party ranks is the statutory provision according to which young people up to the age of 25 inclusive (and not up to 23 as it was previously) enter the party only through the Komsomol. This makes it possible to select more mature, politically prepared young people for the party and raises even higher the Komsomol's authority as the reliable reserve and faithful assistant of the CPSU.

By relying on the statutory provisions and by being unwaveringly guided by the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress, party organizations are expected to constantly perfect the individual selection of the party reinforcements and to increase exactingness toward entrants in every possible way.

The definitive conditions for acceptance into the party are the practical and moral qualities of a person and his readiness to devote all his strength to building communism. An entrant into the party can earn the party organization's confidence not by words but primarily by deeds, by selfless work for the good of party and people. It is necessary to approach the selection of new party reinforcements with this yardstick alone. It should also always be used to evaluate those who have already been accepted into the party and who are in its ranks. There are no other criteria.

The party's authority among the people, its capability for action, and the strength of party influence are primarily determined by how Communists work, by the nature of their contribution to the development of production, by how actively they participate in sociopolitical life, and by the example they set in the observance of discipline and moral norms. This is especially important now, in the conditions of a radical turning-point, at a stage of qualitative transformation of society. As the 27th congress stressed, the vanguard role of Communists does not exist in general; it is expressed in practical deeds. Belonging to the party does not bring any privileges, but simply means greater responsibility for everything that is done in the country and for the fate of communist construction and social progress.

The obligations of a party member have been formulated in the Statutes in accordance with this. Every Communist is obliged above all to firmly and steadily put the party's general line and directives into practice, to explain the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy to the masses, to organize working people to implement this policy, and to contribute to strengthening and broadening the party's ties with the people. The advance of this demand into the foreground means that a CPSU member must be a true fighter and organizer of the masses.

It is demanded of every party member that he set an example in work, persistently strive for an increase in production efficiency, a growth in labor productivity, an improvement in product quality, and the introduction of modern scientific achievements, technology, and advanced experience into the national economy, and that he make the maximum contribution to the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

Practice shows how important it is to strive to make all Communists observe these statutory obligations. An example of this is the experience of the Leningrad Oblast party organization in the implementation of the comprehensive "Intensification-90" program. In the struggle to implement this program, special reliance is placed on increasing the vanguard role of Communists. Every party collective took care to ensure that Communists were the first to be involved in the competition for fulfillment of the 5-year plan tasks ahead of schedule. Almost three-quarters of the workers who are party members work according to personal comprehensive plans, and many have personal accounting systems and personal stamps of quality for the goods they produce. Thousands of engineers, technicians, and scientists work according to their own creative plans. The example set by Communists in work and their active influencing of production matters help to establish a creative atmosphere in labor collectives, to successfully fulfill state plans and obligations which have been assumed, and to move steadily forward along the road of intensifying production.

A Communist can be a true fighter for the party only if he does not simply display a model of an aware, conscientious attitude to work and marches in the front ranks of the struggle to intensify production and strengthen the Motherland's economic might, but also actively participates in the country's political life and in the administration of political and social affairs, serves as a model of the fulfillment of civic duty, and energetically promotes increasingly full socialist self-government by the people. The party Statutes orient him toward this.

Today as never before, a Communist is required to strictly observe the norms of communist morality, to assert the principle of socialist justice which is inherent in socialism, to place social interests above personal ones, to display modesty, decency, and sensitivity and attentiveness toward people, to respond in good time to the needs and requirements of working people, and to be truthful and honest to party and people. In short, as the congress stressed, every Communist must live and work in such a way that a working person can say of him: "Yes, there is a true Communist." It is in precisely this spirit that party organizations must educate all Communists by making constant high demands on their moral image and personal behavior and by waging an untiring struggle for the pure and honest image of the party worker.

Deep ideological conviction has always been and continues to be the main source of the high work and sociopolitical activeness and the moral purity of Communists. Our party, too, strives untiringly to develop this conviction and to do everything to strengthen it in all Communists. For this reason, a most important statutory obligation of the Communist is that of untiringly mastering Marxist-Leninist theory and broadening his political and cultural horizons.

It stands to reason that ideological conviction cannot at all be reduced to a knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory or an understanding of the laws of social development and of party policy. It is a truly firm conviction if it is of an effective nature, if it influences other people, and if it is displayed in everyday work among the working masses. Proceeding from this, the CPSU Statutes

oblige the party member to contribute in every possible way to increasing the awareness and ideological-political growth of Soviet people. The Communist is called upon to wage a resolute struggle against any manifestations of bourgeois ideology or private-ownership psychology, against religious prejudices, and against other views and ethics alien to the socialist way of life.

The CPSU Statutes' demand that all party members contribute in every possible way to strengthening our country's defense might and to waging an untiring struggle for peace and friendship between peoples is of particular significance in the contemporary complex international situation and in the conditions of the arms race being conducted by aggressive imperialist circles in the United States and the NATO countries, an arms race which creates the danger of a nuclear missile war. This demand is supplemented in the party Statutes by the demand that every Communist display vigilance and maintain party and state secrecy. The 27th CPSU Congress called on all Communists to persistently explain everywhere the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state as well as the entire complex of their foreign policy initiatives aimed at relaxing the tension of the international situation, strengthening general peace, and preventing nuclear war.

The CPSU is a party of Leninist internationalists. And this means that each of its members is obliged to consistently carry proletarian, socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism to the working masses, to struggle against any manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, and to contribute, by personal example and deeds, to strengthening friendship between the peoples of the USSR and fraternal ties with the countries of socialism and working people all over the world.

Now that we have to solve qualitatively new and exceptionally complex tasks, every Communist is required to display a genuinely innovative approach to work and intolerance toward all that holds back our forward movement.

As the congress stated, we cannot move a single step forward if we do not learn to work in the new way, if we are unable to overcome sluggishness and conservatism in all their manifestations, or if we lose the ability to make a sober assessment of the situation and to see it as it is. It is necessary to make it a rule to call things by their names and to judge everything out in the open.

And this means that in contemporary conditions exceptionally great importance is acquired by the Communist's statutory obligation to develop criticism and self-criticism. A party member is obliged to boldly reveal shortcomings and strive to eliminate them, and also to resolutely struggle against mere show, conceit, complacency, eyewash, bureaucracy, parochialism, departmentalism, and any actions which harm the party and state.

In obliging the party member to develop criticism and self-criticism, the CPSU Statutes simultaneously give him the right to criticize not only any Communist, irrespective of the post he occupies, but also any party organ at party meetings, conferences, congresses, plenums, and committees. This provision

in the Statute speaks convincingly of the very deep democratism of the party's internal life and of the party's interest in the full force of using criticism and self-criticism in the interests of communist construction, in the struggle against any kind of stagnation, routine, placidity, and complacency. And it is necessary that each Communist make wide use of this right in the interests of improving matters and accelerating socioeconomic development.

Criticism must firmly occupy its proper place in our life. Communists are expected to ensure this not through discussions about the usefulness of criticism, not by unsubstantiated appeals to develop it, but by an irreconcilable attitude to shortcomings and omissions and by the ability to resolutely reveal and eliminate them and to listen sensitively to the opinion of the masses.

It is the duty of party organizations to use all means of organizational and educational work to ensure unconditional fulfillment of statutory demands by every Communist and, by relying on these means, to further strengthen the ideological-political tempering of CPSU members and candidate members and to increase in every way possible their vanguard role and their responsibility for the fulfillment of party decisions and the state of affairs in the labor collective. In every party organization it is necessary to create an atmosphere of Communists' mutual exactingness toward each other, which would rule out the possibility of anyone, whoever they might be, disregarding party norms.

To this end, the Statutes include new provisions of principled importance. Taking into account the experience of many party organizations which was approved at the 27th party congress, primary party organizations are being charged with an obligation to hear the accountability reports of Communists on their fulfillment of statutory demands and party instructions. Such accountability report sessions must be held regularly and must become an immutable norm of party life. This will undoubtedly contribute to increasing the responsibility of all Communists without exception before their party collectives, where each of them is on view, and lives and acts under the most immediate day-to-day control of his party comrades.

The same meaning is possessed by the statutory provision which stipulates that a Communist who commits a misdemeanor answers for it first of all to his party organization. In the recent past there have been cases in which one or another party organ has punished Communist leaders while bypassing the primary party organizations with whom they are registered. Such a practice damages the cause of educating cadres, and it has now been firmly established that it is possible for higher organs to bring a Communist to party account only in exceptional cases. But even in that case the primary party organization must be informed without fail. This makes it possible to significantly intensify the responsibility of every Communist, irrespective of the post he occupies, to the party mass, and will thus contribute to the further strengthening of party discipline. The task is one of ensuring that this procedure is rigorously observed in all party organizations.

In the interests of further strengthening party and state discipline and intensifying Communists' responsibility for the strictest observance of it, a provision has been written into the Statute on party members' double responsibility--to the party and the state--for violation of Soviet laws. As far as people who commit criminally punishable misdemeanors are concerned, the Statutes state unambiguously that they are liable to expulsion from the party. This is in full accordance with Leninist instructions on the impermissibility of using the position of the ruling party for any indulgences toward Communists who violate socialist legality..

The CPSU invariably proceeds from the fact that the most important guarantee of its successful activity, its high degree of creative activeness and responsibility, and its strong conscious discipline is consistent observance of the principle of democratic centralism and further development and deepening of intraparty democracy. Many of the amendments which the congress introduced into the party Statutes were dictated out of concern for this. It is laid down in the Statutes that democratic centralism is the leading principle of the organizational structure of the party and of its entire life and activity.

It is known what great importance V.I. Lenin attached to strict observance of the principle of collectivity in work and of collegial leadership. He saw this as being the important side of intraparty democracy, a reliable guarantee against subjectivism and voluntarism, and a necessary precondition for the elaboration of considered, substantiated decisions. The practice of communist construction and all our modern reality fully confirm the undoubted correctness of these Leninist instructions. In our time they are becoming especially relevant. It is impossible to ensure a proper standard of leadership of the increasingly complicated processes in economic and social life or to find new approaches to solving economic and political tasks if the principle of collectivity is not consistently implemented to the full in all sectors of the party.

Meanwhile, in certain organizations the principle of collectivity was being implemented only formally, the role of plenums and bureaus as collegial organs was reduced, and the joint elaboration of decisions was sometimes replaced by the personal instructions of individual leaders, which frequently led to gross errors. Such deviations from the norm of party life were committed in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia and in some other party committees.

The 27th CPSU Congress demanded that consistent implementation of the principle of collective leadership be ensured and that there be an increase in the role of collegial organs--party committee plenums, bureaus, and party meetings. This has been expressed in the CPSU Statutes, too. In their development of Leninist ideas, the Statutes state that collectivity in the work of all party organizations and leading organs and also the personal responsibility of each Communist for the fulfillment of his obligations and party instructions represent an important aspect of democratic centralism.

The Statutes also include other provisions aimed at ensuring further expansion and deepening of collegial principles in party work. To be specific, party committees are given the right to form permanent or provisional commissions and working groups on various questions of party work, as well as to use other forms of involving Communists in the activity of party organs on social principles. This will help party organs base their activity more firmly on the collective will and reason of Communists and involve them more actively in work to fulfill decisions which are made.

Effectiveness of intraparty democracy and of party leadership are unthinkable without comprehensive and truthful information. Only that information can help all party organs make a deep and critical analysis of the situation on the basis of precise facts and taking public opinion into account, make a sober analysis of that situation, and make the correct decisions. It is largely through party information that it is possible to ensure that the masses, as V.I. Lenin said, know everything and approach everything in an aware manner.

The 27th CPSU Congress spoke quite categorically about the vital necessity of improving the information supply in the party and in the country. The party Statutes are also oriented toward this. It is the task of the party organs to be constantly guided by the statutory provisions and to constantly perfect intraparty information, and all leading organs--from the CPSU Central Committee to the raykoms--to systematically inform party organizations about their work and about the measures taken as a result of critical comments and proposals by Communists. It is also necessary to strive to make information coming from below reveal a complete and true picture of reality, free from any embellishment, boasting, and eyewash. A supply of objective and timely information to higher organs on work and the state of affairs on the spot must, as the CPSU Statutes demand, become an immutable rule for all party committees and all primary party organizations.

Regulation of the procedure for renewing the composition of elective party organs is very important from the point of view of the consistent development of intraparty democracy. This question was examined in detail in the course of the preparation and preconference discussion of the draft CPSU Statutes. Its postulation was frequently linked to cases in which certain leaders had not been replaced or reassigned in good time, which sometimes had a negative effect on the results of work and led to the stagnation and ossification of cadres.

The party Statutes adopted by the 27th congress do not return us to the former regulation of elected party workers' terms of occupation of their posts, a system which existed in a certain period and which did not justify itself in practice. They stipulate that in elections to all party organs--from primary party organizations to the CPSU Central Committee--the principle of systematic renewal of their composition and of continuity of leadership must be observed. If implemented (and this must be ensured in practice everywhere), this principle gives party organizations a full opportunity to form the composition of its own leading organs in this manner in order to constantly inject fresh new strength into it and to promote promising young workers to leadership, replacing those who are tired of life, incapable of reorienting themselves in the new situation, or for some reason do not justify the trust placed in them.

The interests of fruitful development of the party and of fuller utilization of its entire charge of creative energy call for all possible development of the activeness of primary party organizations--the foundations of the party and of those of its sectors where the source of intraparty democracy lies and in which the initiative and vanguard role of Communists is directly displayed. Only in that case will we be able to transfer the slogans put forward by the party to a practical course and to shift the center of gravity of all party political work to the labor collectives, where the success of the intensification of production and the fate of all our plans are decided in the final analysis.

There are now more than 440,000 primary organizations in the CPSU, their composition includes 502,000 workshop organizations and 701,000 party groups, a significant proportion of which operate directly in production brigades. This is an enormous force which puts Communists' energy into action and contributes to combining the party's policy with the creativity of the masses.

Today these primary organizations have a great responsibility for implementing the general party line developed by the 27th congress as well as the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee. And the more full-blooded the life of primary and workshop organizations and party groups, the more active and enterprising their activity in labor collectives will be and the more successfully our party will carry out its leading role.

In order to increase even more the role of primary party organizations in implementing the general line and policy of the party, and to concentrate their attention and efforts even better on solving the cardinal economic and social tasks, the provisions which determine their basic functions have been substantially renewed and supplemented in the CPSU Statutes. It is laid down in the Statutes that primary party organizations are the political nucleus of labor collectives.

In the interests of consistent implementation of the party's course toward socioeconomic acceleration, primary party organizations are being charged with striving to intensify production, introduce the achievements of scientific-technological progress, and make rational use of material, labor, and financial resources. They are expected to concern themselves with improving the conditions of people's work and everyday life, to conduct active ideological-political work, to contribute in every way possible to increasing the role of labor collectives in managing enterprises and institutions, and to direct the work of trade union, Komsomol, and other social organizations. It is the duty of primary party organizations to struggle resolutely against manifestations of bureaucratism, parochialism, departmentalism, mismanagement and wastefulness, and against any violations of state, work, and production discipline, basing this struggle on the wide-scale development of criticism and self-criticism.

The better and more fully primary party organizations put into practice the right which the Statutes give them to control the administration's activity and the work of the apparatus, the more successfully they will fulfill the tasks which they have set.

An important role is expected to be played in this by the commissions being created in primary party organizations for implementation of the right of control over the administration's activity and the work of the apparatus in individual areas of production activity. Now that their formation is stipulated by the CPSU Central Committee, party organizations are obliged to adopt an even more painstaking approach to forming their composition by involving in them truly enterprising, principled Communists, who are capable of gaining a deep understanding of the state of affairs, persistently strive to eliminate existing omissions and shortcomings, and try to maximally activate the work of these commissions.

The primary party organization only fulfills its role of political nucleus to the full if it occupies a principled position in the solution of any questions of production, work, everyday life, and people's education, if it firmly conducts a genuinely party line, acts energetically to support everything new and progressive, is not led by the nose by the administration, and, moreover, does not indulge incorrect actions by any leaders. Meanwhile, some primary party organizations sometimes lack such principle and firmness.

Eloquent evidence of this is provided by the situation of conflict which arose in the Irbit chemical and pharmaceutical plant in Sverdlovsk Oblast, the cause of which was the introduction of new forms of work organization in one of the workshops. Instead of providing the head of the workshop, the Communist Bacharev, with all possible support and assistance in the creation of comprehensive integral process brigades, the party bureau took up the defense of the former routine methods to please the administration and despite the opinion of the labor collective. Moreover, with the connivance of the gorkom they arranged the persecution of a Communist who had come out against sluggishness and stagnation. Such cases, which are intolerable at all times, are all the more intolerable today when the party is striving to increase the role of the human factor in every way possible and to develop the initiative and creativity of the masses. They were given a sharp assessment in the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the Article 'How Much To Take Upon Oneself?' Published in the Newspaper PRAVDA on 20 April 1986." The conclusions drawn by the Central Committee from what happened in Irbit must serve as a grave lesson for all our primary party organizations and all our cadres.

The militancy of primary party organizations and the activeness of Communists is directly dependent on the standard of their inner life. By regulating certain aspects of this life, the CPSU Statute creates an opportunity to make time available and to establish more favorable conditions for live organizational work by Communists. What is involved is increasing the periods between party conferences and between accountability report sessions and elections, and also holding elections by open vote in party organizations numbering fewer than 15 CPSU members, if the Communists agree to this.

The statutory norm which obliges party committees, bureaus, and primary party organization secretaries to systematically inform Communists at party meetings about their work is aimed at deepening intraparty democracy and at ensuring active participation by party members in the affairs of their party organization.

All this must be used to achieve more careful preparations for party meetings, an improvement in their content, an increase in their ideological and organizational standard and in their effectiveness, and intensification of work to organize fulfillment of decisions which are made.

In short, it is necessary to strive to make every party organization lead a full-blooded life based on principled relations and to make Communists engage in concrete deeds. Then success will be ensured. What is needed today is party life which is healthy, practical, and diverse in its manifestations and which is characterized by openness and publicity. That is one of the most important demands of the 27th CPSU Congress, and it must be implemented in full.

The magnitude and enormous significance of the tasks now being solved calls for new approaches to all aspects of party activity, as well as new modes and methods of leadership. And for this it is necessary to carry out a psychological reorientation of cadres as well as of cadre policy. The times insistently dictate that all sectors of economic and cultural development be headed by leaders who think and act in a new way, who are competent and energetic, and who are capable of assuming responsibility. These must definitely be people with unstained reputations who are morally irreproachable and absolutely decent, worthy of working people's confidence, closely linked to them, and who are true educators and organizers of the masses.

This can be achieved only by conducting a principled cadre policy and by rigorously observing Leninist principles of selecting and deploying cadres according to their political, practical, and moral qualities, as the 27th CPSU Congress demanded.

A considerable role here can and must be played by primary party organizations, which according to the CPSU Statutes are obliged to participate in the implementation of party policy. This participation must be expressed in practice as objective references when workers are being promoted, as day-to-day control over cadre's work, and as the intensification of cadres' and Communists' responsibility for the assigned task.

In turn, the introduction of the above provision into the CPSU Statutes obliges all party, state, and economic organs to consult with primary party organizations in the selection of cadres, to clarify and take account of their opinion of the personal qualities of one worker or another, and to place a firm reliance in them in all work to educate cadres.

Party committees bear the main responsibility for implementing cadre policy. They are obliged, as the CPSU Statutes demand, to constantly educate cadres in the spirit of Communist ideological commitment, moral purity, and a high degree of responsibility to party and people for the assigned task, and also to constantly intensify exactingness toward them.

Party committees are called upon to continue perfecting the entire organization of work with cadres, to concern themselves with creating a reliable and effective reserve for promotion and with nurturing and educating leaders for various sectors, to intensify publicity, and to take better account of the opinion of the public and working people when workers are being selected.

It is necessary to put a decisive stop to the practice whereby certain individual leading workers are not controlled, a practice which has taken root in a number of organizations, and also to liberalism and an all-forgiving attitude toward those who violate party and state discipline or the norms of our morality. The April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and later the congress stated categorically that in party organizations there are no leaders, and there must not be any, who are protected against party responsibility. This demand is laid down in the CPSU Statutes, and it must be observed everywhere. It should be remembered that a lack of proper control and of a high degree of genuinely party exactingness toward cadres is always fraught with serious consequences and, in some cases, can lead to the degeneration of individual workers.

In order to successfully solve the tasks set by the congress and to ensure the acceleration of socioeconomic development, it is necessary to fundamentally change the approach to work and the entire style of work and to strive to make this style correspond in full to Leninist demands and to the spirit of our time. One might say that the key problem, the crux of all reconstruction consists in this.

The style which is needed now is concreteness, practicality, consistency, unity of word and deed, selection of the most effective methods and means, careful consideration of people's opinions, an ability to maximally unleash their creative initiative, and skillful coordination of the actions of all social forces. It is important that precisely this style is increasingly firmly consolidated in party work and in all spheres of state and economic administration.

It is precisely the party committees which are expected to ensure this. It is their duty to strive to ensure that in the activity of party organizations, soviet and economic organs, and all our cadres, the creative quest, an innovative approach, and initiative are combined with a high degree of organization, fulfillment, and genuine practicality. As the congress stated, this is a question of principle. Any discrepancy between what is done and what is said will damage the main thing--the authority of party policy--and cannot be tolerated in any form. In accordance with the Statutes, party committees are obliged to assert, with all persistence and consistency, the Leninist style of work in all sectors of our political and social mechanism.

In this connection it should constantly be borne in mind that the Leninist, genuinely party style is fundamentally incompatible with ostentation, idle talk, and superfluous paperwork. Clerical, bureaucratic leadership methods are deeply alien to it. It is all the more important to stress this since, despite the instructions of the congress, in certain party organizations and committees they are still extremely slow in giving up speechifying declaratory statements, and blind faith in the power of paper, and are poor at reorienting to a genuinely practical way.

The congress very urgently posed the task of declaring a merciless war on bureaucratism, which today represents a serious barrier in the path of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and of the related fundamental reconstruction of the mechanism of economic operations. Party committees and

organizations are called upon to resolutely strive for the eradication of bureaucratic distortions from practice and to play the chief role in this. It is necessary to subject such distortions, however they manifest themselves, to sharp criticism, wide publicity, and public condemnation, and to make those who committed them very strictly answerable.

Aiming to perfect the style of work and increase the standard of party leadership, the congress once again stressed the impermissibility of confusing [smesheniye] the functions of party committees with the functions of state and social organs. Party leadership is political leadership. Its essence lies in the fact that the party formulates the main tasks in the socioeconomic and spiritual spheres of life and engages in the selection and deployment of cadres and in general control. As far as the ways and methods of resolving concrete economic and sociocultural issues are concerned, every management organ, labor collective, and economic cadre is given wide freedom of choice.

The CPSU Statutes, into which a special section entitled "The Party and State and Public Organizations" has now been introduced, have clearly formulated the basic principles, content, and main orientation of party leadership. And all party organs are obliged to strictly adhere to these in their practical activity. They must direct work skillfully, strive to comprehensively develop their own activity and the initiative of state and social organizations, and strive for the fullest implementation by these organizations of their constitutional powers, rights, and obligations.

Party committees are obliged to act by the political methods inherent in them and on no account to act as substitutes for economic organs, to command them, or to allow unnecessary parallelism in work. It is necessary to bear in mind that this is a question not only of party leadership, but also of major politics, and a question of further strengthening the unity of party and people and of consolidating all the forces of Soviet society in the face of the new historical tasks being advanced by life.

The CPSU Statutes confirmed by the 27th congress reflect the essence of the contemporary demands being made on Communists, on party organizations, on all party work, on leadership methods, and on our cadre policy.

The main task now is to ensure the practical fulfillment of all norms and provisions of the Statutes in order that these really work effectively for the party and effectively serve to consolidate the process of renewal and reconstruction which is currently taking place in party, state, and economic activity and in the life of the whole of society and of each working people's collective. It is important to organize in-depth study by Communists of the CPSU Statutes, in indissoluble connection with the practice of party work, and to carry the spirit and letter of the party Statutes, and also their principled meaning and practical significance, to each Communist. In every labor collective it is necessary to adopt an even more rigorous critical approach, based on the demands of the Statutes, to analyzing the state of organizational party work and to define in concrete terms what should be undertaken in order to make this work produce the greatest and best results.

The amended CPSU Statutes are a powerful organizational weapon of the party. All of their provisions are now exerting an effective influence on increasing the vanguard role of Communists, on the capability of primary party organizations for action, on the development of intraparty democracy, and on the ensuring of constant control over the activity of each party organization and each worker. All this is improving the atmosphere in party organizations and contributing to the eradication of formalism, bureaucratism, and red tape--all that is stagnant and conservative and is hindering our forward movement--from their activity.

A truly creative approach to work makes it possible to transform the energy of designs into the energy of concrete actions to implement the plans outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PRAVDA REPORT ON NIKONOV TYUMEN AWARD SPEECH

PM040801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Rhythm of the Tyumen Land"]

[Text] Tyumen, 26 Jul--From a bivouac of Yermak's legendary detachment to the capital of the largest oil and gas producing region in the world--this is the path traveled by the Siberian city of Tyumen.

The worker city, the soldier city is now 400 years old. Tyumen has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution for the great contribution made by Tyumen working people to the revolutionary movement, for their contribution to the struggle against the German fascist invaders during the Great Patriotic War, for the successes achieved in economic and cultural building, and in connection with the 400th anniversary of the city's foundation.

A formal meeting of representatives of party, Soviet, and public organizations, labor collective representatives, and party, war, and labor veterans was today devoted to the conferring of the high award and to the city's 400th anniversary. V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the meeting. For 400 years, he said, Tyumen has embodied the spirit of the time. There has been no period in the life of the city when it has not been at the center of the country sociopolitical development. In the past it has been a strong point in the opening up of Siberia, protecting the Russian state, and one of the centers of the revolutionary and democratic movement. Now Tyumen is a city which, during the legendary first Soviet 5-year plans, made a great contribution to the country's industrialization by creating Siberia's industrial potential and shaping its working class. During the Great Patriotic War every fourth Tyumen inhabitant went to the front. The city's enterprises worked with the motto "Everything for the front, everything for victory!" Thousands of people from Tyumen were awarded orders and medals for their services in combat.

Tyumen is a city with which the epic--unexampled in history--of opening up gigantic oil and gas regions is directly linked. The work done by the people of Tyumen served as the cornerstone in the formation of the country's powerful fuel and energy complex. During the 11th 5-year period alone, the volume of industrial output for oil and gas workers produced by the city's workers increased 3.3 times. The city has become an industrial center and a major junction of main railroad, motor vehicle, river, and air routes. Sectors directly connected with scientific and technical progress are developing dynamically.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary stressed that our society has reached a crucial stage in its history. The 27th CPSU Congress decisions are critical to the country's life. The CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum was an important landmark of this path. Following the course taken by the 27th Congress, it thoroughly and comprehensively examined topical issues relating to implementation of party political directives and analyzed the results of the postcongress period from a critical, constructive standpoint.

Take another look at the work of your best enterprises, V.P. Nikonov said, such as the Motor Plant imeni 50-Letiya SSR, the "Sibkomplektmontazh" association, the "Elektron" plant, the medical equipment and instruments plant, and the automobile and tractor electrical equipment plant. Here, as in many other places, active work is being carried out which shows that significant results can be achieved with the developing of initiative and skillful organization.

By developing socialist competition to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the city's inhabitants have successfully fulfilled the plan for the first 6 months. In fact, there has been a 6-percent growth rate in industrial production volumes, against the planned 2.5 percent.

But, following Lenin's behests, the speaker noted, the party teaches and demands that even on ceremonial days we not only perceive our successes and achievements but also our problems and seek ways of resolving them.

Take the following, for example. Five of the city's enterprises have failed to fulfill the plan since the beginning of the year for the sale of industrial output, fifteen have failed to fulfill plans for increasing labor productivity, and every fourth enterprises has failed to fulfill completely pledges relating to product deliveries. The process of reorienting a number of the city's enterprises toward producing equipment for oil workers is making slow progress. But this reorientation has key significance for rescuing Tyumen oil producers from the breach. Since the beginning of the year there has been a considerable shortfall in the quantity of oil with which they have supplied the country.

Serious retarding factors are in operation, the CPSU Central Committee secretary said. Restructuring founders when talk about it is not backed up by practical action. M.S. Gorbachev noted at the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum that the effectiveness of our policy will be judged not only by our intentions but primarily by real change in our society and practical results.

Lenin's directions on the importance of increasing labor productivity are well known to everyone. During the last 5-year period the city's industrial enterprises failed to meet the target for labor productivity growth. Nor were any cardinal measures taken during the first 6 months of 1986. This also applies to many enterprises in the oblast. Party, Soviet, and economic organs and all leaders must do everything to mechanize and automate labor. Rectifying the state of affairs in capital construction will require a major effort.

Soviet people actively support the political line of the 27th CPSU Congress, which has the aim of thoroughly restructuring social life. It is important to make the most of this attitude to resolve practical issues.

There is a problem, the speaker said, of particular significance. What I have in mind is the further formation of the country's fuel and energy complex, in which the people of Tyumen today play a decisive role. Noticeable positive changes have been made here since the visit to the oblast by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. However, the rates of oil production growth are lagging behind the targets set. The first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan is particularly intensive, because it is in this year that two-thirds of the increase in oil production planned for the 5-year plan has to be achieved, while gas output has to be increased by 26 billion cubic meters.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the Organizational and Political Work of the Nizhnevartovsk Party Gorkom in Fulfilling State Plans and Socialist Pledges for Oil Production" has become the work program for the oblast's oil workers and every working person in the sector.

We also cannot rest content with resolving issues relating to development of the gas industry, because there are a considerable number of problems in this sphere that require immediate solution. We must draw lessons from the past and not allow shortcomings in this important sphere under any circumstances. Lagging in the provision of social amenities for oil and gas-bearing regions and sites is totally unjustified.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary went on to dwell on the use of potential already created. The fact that the equipment shift index has remained practically at the 1980 level in Tyumen's industrial enterprises, for example, is cause for alarm.

Production quality has today become a major political issue. However, only 19 percent of industrial products manufactured in Tyumen have been certified top-quality. But poor quality is the very worst form of wastefulness.

The speaker described the tasks connected with speeding up fulfillment of the Food Program. While noting the generally positive work of the oblast's agroindustrial workers, V.P. Nikonov also noted that the local population has not felt any noticeable improvement in food supplies. For example, the work done by the Tyumen region's agroindustrial sector largely determines the standard of food supplies to the city's inhabitants. But this work in fact fails to meet today's demands.

Intensive technology for the cultivation of vegetables, potatoes, and feed crops is only slowly being introduced here.

The city's plants are doing little to ensure the speediest possible retooling of agricultural production. A considerable number of Tyumen's industrial enterprises and construction organizations have failed to set up subsidiary plots, or else they devote little attention to them. Many issues relating to the development of horticulture and market gardening have not been resolved. There are bottlenecks in the work of procurement organizations and enterprises in the processing and food sectors. This situation can and must be rectified more rapidly and efficiently.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary stressed that one of the most important instruments by which the party actively influences the development of the economy and culture, socialist democracy, and the masses' creative activity is its cadre policy. The Tyumen Oblast and city party organizations are well known in the country for their activeness and purposefulness. Authoritative, knowledgeable, convinced communists, who correctly understand the tasks of practical work while taking into account the demands of the time, form the backbone of party and economic cadres here.

But there are no grounds for complacency. Not everyone has grasped the urgent need to restructure work style and methods, and party organizations still show unfounded tolerance of those who have lost their sense of innovation and are incapable of renouncing stereotyped thinking. Shortcomings in work must be regarded with political insight and effective ways of eliminating these shortcomings developed.

The speaker went on to dwell on questions of CPSU foreign policy and noted that the land of the Soviets will continue to do everything to ensure that the Soviet people have the opportunity to work in conditions of peace and reliable security.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, V.P. Nikonov cordially congratulated all the city's workers on their deserved award and on Tyumen's beginning a new century of its history. The CPSU Central Committee secretary read the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree awarding Tyumen the Order of the October Revolution and affixed the order to the city's banner to the applause of those present.

The meeting was addressed by V.G. Kholyavko, first secretary of Tyumen Party Gorkom; A.V. Toropov, metal worker at the "Sibkomplektomontazh" Association; Z.A. Konovalova, labor veteran and former sister at a military hospital; P.P. Bukharova, team leader at a grain combine; V.S. Kobzeva, team leader at the "Glavtyumenpromstroy" House Building Combine; G.P. Bogomyakov, first secretary of Tyumen CPSU Obkom, and others.

They expressed their cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the high award and assured them that the people of Tyumen will increase their contribution to further strengthening the might of the socialist motherland, fulfilling the historic decisions of the 27th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum, and implementing the State Energy Program.

The participants in the meeting enthusiastically approved a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

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FIRST SECRETARY VAYNO SPEAKS AT REPUBLIC CONFERENCE

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 29 April 86 pp 1-3

[ETA report on speech by K. G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee to the republic assembly of secretaries of primary and plant party organizations: "On Improving the Style, Form and Methodology of Work of the Primary Party Organizations in Light of the Requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] Comrades!

Two months have passed since that memorable day when the 27th Congress of the CPSU opened in Moscow. All aspects of life in our society have been profoundly affected by the strategic decisions developed, and the program documents ratified, not to mention the atmosphere itself.

We are seeing how persistently and consistently the party's Central Committee and its politburo are implementing the directives of the congress. In a very short period, fundamentally important decisions have been made regarding such key problems as the management of the country's fuel-energy complex, the conversion of capital construction to normative time periods, a reorganization of material-technical supply, and intensifying the campaign against unearned income. A decree has been issued regarding the new management mechanism within the agro-industrial complex. This decisive line for creating an organized system of effective economic levers unquestionably will continue in the future, opening broad vistas for initiative and creativity in every sector of the national economy, and at all its levels.

We already sense the practical yield of the reorganization which has been set in motion. Overall, throughout the country, the rate of growth for output of production was 6.7 percent for the first quarter. Purchases of cattle and poultry increased by 7.6 percent compared with the preceding year, and by 6 percent for milk and eggs. The country has not seen such rates of increase for some time.

Our republic's workers have begun the first year of the five-year plan well. Industry has achieved an increase of 3.8 percent in commodity output for over 3 months, and product sales have exceeded the plan by 26 million rubles. The rural workers are finishing the winter period under very complex conditions. Fulfilling the quarterly plan for procurement of cattle and poultry required a greatly intensified effort, and we lagged somewhat in the fulfillment of the milk plan goal. In short, there are successes and there are problems, problems requiring persistent attention.

The main issue now - is how to more fully utilize the opportunities which are opening up, how to convert the energy of bold plans and major decisions to the energy and substance of specific deeds. We are now in a critical stage when great organizational and political efforts are being expended everywhere to realize the plans outlined. It must proceed with great intensity also in our labor collectives, where, in the final count the fate of acceleration is being decided, and where the material base is being created for that process of acceleration. It is particularly important today to precisely define the place of each collective in the campaign for fulfillment of the congress' decisions.

In this regard, the organizing role of the primary party organizations is growing sharply. The task here consists primarily of strengthening the lofty spirit of the congress in every collective, and strengthening the focus on practical work and overcoming the phenomena of stagnation.

The Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party gives its undivided attention to the activities of the primary and shop party organizations, and highly values the extensive work being conducted by their secretaries to elevate the resolve of the party's basic element. Their role is now growing, particularly in the course of acceleration. No restructuring can be contemplated without profound changes in the work of the party's primary organizations.

But what does this reorganization consist of? It goes without saying that it does not mean that we must, without fail, devise all kinds of new ways to conduct our work. The CPSU Regulations have fixed the structure of the party and our primary forms of working. They have been tested by time and proven in practice. But it is important now to fill them with new content. This is what is novel.

Take, for example, party meetings--the primary work form for communists. It is here that the collective opinion is developed relating to the primary questions of life for the party organizations. And how organized those meetings are now! Frequently, they proceed according to a prepared scenario, where everything is known in advance, and everything has been rehearsed. The speakers are known. And, as a general rule, they are the same people, "staff" speakers. It is known what they will talk about. Can we really operate that way now, when a critical spirit, a thorough analysis of the situation, and a creative approach to problem-solving are of such importance?

Today, it is particularly important that main, key questions be raised at meetings, that they be thoroughly reviewed, that a demanding and exacting atmosphere prevail in that review, that specific and clear solutions be developed, and that effective monitoring be established for the execution of those solutions.

That is to say, the effectiveness of our forms of working must be totally different than in the past. That is what is novel.

Or, take for example, the commissions for monitoring administrative activities. We now have more than 3,000 such commissions. However, many of them operated

frequently in a superficial fashion with little initiative, and some existed only on paper. After all, this is one of the most important forms of party organization work by which those organizations can and must isolate the "trouble spots" in production, maintain oversight of the most important areas of scientific-technological progress in every enterprise and farm, the improvement of product quality, and the conservation of material resources.

Pertinent here is also is the important direction of our work with personnel to include not only managers but all personnel to develop the so essential initiative, enterprising attitude, readiness to assume responsibility, and the mastering of contemporary economic thinking. This is becoming a chief concern of party organizations. In other words, the center of gravity for party work is shifting to work with people, to establishing in each individual collective an environment which would more effectively facilitate a true improvement in the situation. This is the essence of the reorganization now underway. And herein lies its complexity.

Party work is a dynamic matter. It will not tolerate a stereotyped approach, nor will it tolerate superficial attitudes. Now, during this pivotal stage of history, this is particularly perceptible. Nevertheless, the reorganization and the development of a new style is proceeding still slowly for us. In many primary party organizations, there is insufficient ability to properly select means and methods to solve problems facing us. This applies both to party organization secretaries, party-member managers of labor collectives, and many specialists. All vote unanimously "for new approaches" in the spirit of the congress' requirements, but not all resolve to depart from the beaten path. Many, as in the past, await their instructions from higher levels, detailed explanations for every specific problem, instead of deciding and acting upon the matter themselves, saving valuable time in the process. Still all too common is the propensity for every sort of meeting and conference and the collection of various data. There is in this paper-meeting production line a certain culpability on the part of party gorkoms and raykoms, and even the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party as well. Anticipating somewhat, I will state that it is here that we are beginning an earnest break. We are restructuring our workstyle and requiring the same from the gorkoms and raykoms of the party. Efficiency and an orientation toward final results must be the first priority. This today is the chief criterion for evaluating the work party committees at every level. We will decisively free ourselves from the paperwork-office style of management, and from the substitution of general directives and appeals in lieu of specific action. This must result in increased independence of primary party organizations, which in turn will be inevitably accompanied by responsibility for carrying out the policy of the congress, in the development of new approaches, and the mastery of creative workstyles. This is precisely the primary thinking of the addenda incorporated in the CPSU Regulations, and required by the new edition of the Party Program.

The main thing now is to energize every party-member, to raise his level of activity, so that he carries out his vanguard role by specific action, not in a general sense. If we are talking of the worker and the kolkhoz worker, the main thing is how he primarily provides for high labor productivity and product quality, carefully expends resources, and struggles for discipline and

order in his own section. If we speak of an engineer or scientist, then it is his personal contribution to the acceleration of scientific-technological progress. If it is an organizational manager or administrative worker, then it is how he actually supports the introduction of new management methods, organizes work, and directs the efforts of the collective in improving the effectiveness of work.

The party organizations must assist in defining their place in the acceleration process not only those who are engaged in the sphere of material production. They must also aid the teacher, the doctor, and the writer; in short, everyone who by vocation or professional duty is concerned with the cultural, moral, and physical health of the individual. There are broad opportunities here to apply their efforts, energy, and knowledge.

The inculcation in party-members of such especially needed qualities as intolerance of deficiencies, exactingness, veracity, and initiative does not proceed in and of itself. These qualities are formed during the process of party organizations' work, and are greatly dependent upon the atmosphere established in the organization. Experience demonstrates: where unity of word and deed is secured, where a political approach is implemented toward the solution of organizational and social tasks, where strict monitoring is established for the execution of decisions made, and where initiative is supported, there success will be achieved.

The primary party organizations of the following organizations are actively working in this direction: "Krengolmskaya Manufaktura" (V. Efimova, secretary of the party committee); the Tartu Experimental Plastics Plant, (secretary A. Kaldalu); the "Kokhtla" Mine, (secretary Yu. Ramann); the "Aravete" Farm in Paydeskiy Rayon, (secretary R. Otsla), and many others. And this is what is characteristic: as a rule, in the leading enterprises, organizations, and farms, party-members evaluate the results attained in a more critical fashion, and provide principled evaluations of shortcomings which occur. The converse is also true. Where the party work proceeds, so to speak, "so-so", the labor collectives work in an unstable way. An analysis indicates that party organizations here instead of being deeply concerned with economic problems, lag behind events, and lapses in the fulfillment of plan tasks are explained as a rule by secretaries as being attributable to external causes, i.e., difficulties in supply, shortages of fuel and railroad cars, etc. Instead of holding those guilty strictly accountable for sluggishness and disruptions, they agree with the excuses and even incorporate them in their arsenal. Such a position results in an assault against party-members' sense of personal responsibility for the work entrusted them, and engenders an attitude of dependency and tendency to shift the solution of problems to others. We must decisively increase the personal accountability of personnel for their work.

Here, an effective tool which has proven effective is party-member reports, which have found broad application in recent years in the practical work of the republic's party organizations. In our view, this successful form of work provides for an extremely precise evaluation of party-members' personal contributions, particularly of managers, in the solution of tasks facing the collective, to determine their attitudes

toward criticism and self-criticism, their ability to draw practical conclusions and their capacity for conducting political-educational work among the workers. In accounting for his actions, the party-member himself sees best where he is deficient, what the shortcomings are, and how best to correct them.

I would like to cite some figures for you. In the past 2 years, 16 party managers delivered accountability reports at plenums, Buro, and Secretariat meetings of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; 266 were delivered at plenum and buro meetings of party gorkoms and raykoms, and approximately 4,000 such reports were made at primary party organization meetings. As you can see, the numbers are considerable, but it is not just a matter of quantity. We do not need gross output here. The hearing of accountability reports is not to be transformed into an end in itself, but must promote actual improvement in matters. A study of a particular problem in a number of party organizations has shown that elements of superficiality and shallow approach are being encountered. Frequently, the reports are not preceded by true preparation, party-members' level of activity in discussing the reports is low, and the decisions taken during such discussions do not contain specific recommendations to eliminate shortcomings.

In some party organizations, particularly in certain institutions, ministries, and departments, the accountability reports are replaced by information relating to the fulfillment of specific programs, for example, on preparations for winter, on the condition of fire safety programs, etc. The incorrect practice is observed here of hearing the reports of managers who are particularly weak in coping with their work demands in a "limited circle"; their reports are not presented in open party meetings.

There still persists the misconception that open reporting might undermine the prestige of the manager. But, after all, if that prestige is real, one should not fear for it.

Last year, the Tartu party gorkom buro brought proceedings against the head doctor of a communicable diseases hospital for gross violations of physicians' ethics, misuse of official position, and conceit. She was held to strict party accountability, and subsequently released from her position.

The question arises: how could such violations occur? Because the primary party organization avoided criticizing the party-member and avoided the monitoring of his activities by considering that the evaluation of his work and morals is the responsibility of the higher echelon organization. And yet, if the hospital's primary organization had demonstrated a principled approach, and had reacted in a timely manner to the manager's improper actions, this incident would never have happened.

It was 2 years ago here, at the first republic assembly of primary party organizations secretaries that the legitimate criticism was expressed that only 15 percent of the cases of managers brought to account before the party were then reviewed in the primary organizations. A great deal has changed since that time. Last year, beginning with the primary level

organization, more than 70 percent of such cases were reviewed. This, of course, is not the limit. Particularly now, when such a requirement is recorded in the CPSU Regulations. It is with this that we are providing for that most important norm of party life that not a single party-member, irrespective of post held, remains outside the party's control.

True publicity, criticism, and self-criticism always increase public activity. We still fear at times open discussions of our shortcomings, to air our dirty linen in public, as it is expressed. Renouncing such judgments, the 27th CPSU Congress emphasized with absolute clarity that the truth is necessary always in every case and situation. Publicity will be uncomfortable only for those who are accustomed to working in slipshod fashion, and for those who do not take into consideration the opinion of the collective.

We have, for some reason, an air of excessive secrecy about the meetings of primary organization party committees and buros; people are poorly informed regarding the work of party commissions monitoring administrative activities. And wherever there is secrecy, rumors and falsehoods arise which are only of advantage to gossips and spiteful critics.

There is, at times, an insufficiency of the most fundamental information of interest to all people--progress of housing construction, how many spaces there will be in the kindergartens, what is being done to improve working conditions, etc. People are often more aware of what is being done in the center than of what is happening locally, in their own collective.

An excellent lesson in publicity was provided all of us by the 27th CPSU Congress. Everything that was said or discussed, from the first to the last word, was published in the media. The party was openly informed of the problems reviewed and of decisions taken by the Central Committee Politburo.

Comrades, let us also learn to work in the spirit of Lenin's bidding on publicity. Open party meetings should be more frequent, including the combined Komsomol meeting. It makes sense, certainly, to set up special display stands to publicize party life and party buro decisions which concern the entire collective. We have to develop the publicity mechanism.

There is another problem related to increased readiness by our organizations and increased activity by party-members--it relates to party assignments. It is so important that party assignments, when superimposed on the listing of "bottlenecks" in production and internal problems of the collective, match those requirements. In the meantime, the examples when a party-member is, let us say, assigned to head a lagging brigade, or organize the mastery of new equipment, or lead a technical club in a sponsored school are very few. And, most often, the initiative is on the part of the administration, not the party organization. Serious specific assignments are rarely given the young communist simultaneously with his acceptance as a candidate for party membership.

Most likely every party organization secretary has data on the scope of

assignments, how many communists have been selected for various public jobs, how many have been directed to people's militia, etc. But do we always know how responsibly the assignment is being carried out, whether the person is working effectively, or if the assignment is only listed for his name?

Party assignments are not always distributed in a uniform way. Some are utterly overburdened, while others do nothing. Is it correct, for example, that communist A. Khabibulina, from the Tallin "Nymme" Public Catering Association, elected as a member of the city party organization auditing commission, has an additional six permanent assignments?--she is a member of the party committee of the association; deputy secretary of her shop party organization; a member of the people's control group; and is on the commission to combat alcohol abuse. Is it conceivable that one could cope with such a load? It is no easier for assembly brigade leader, communist G. Skilov, of "Tallinstroy" Trust SU-2 (construction administration). He is a deputy of the rayon council, a non-staff secretary of the republic sector committee of the labor union, a member of the administration's construction committee, and of the people's control group.

Most probably, it would be correct to verify in each primary party organization how permanent party and public assignments are made, and how they are being carried out by party-members, and, where necessary, to systematize this procedure.

One of the central areas of activity for every party organization is its work with our young replacements, the selection of the best and most politically mature people and their training for joining the party ranks.

In recent years, the ranks of the republic party organization have increased and strengthened. They now number 110,000 party-members. The party organizations have increased noticeably in the sphere of material production, where three quarters of the party-members engaged in the economy are concentrated. However, with consideration given the new and complex tasks of accelerating the advance of science and technology, greater attention must be devoted to the strengthening of party influence in the decisive sectors of the economy.

At the same time, party replenishment is proceeding weakly in a number of enterprises. Most frequently, these are lagging enterprises and farms where production and plan discipline are limping along, and where it is simply obligatory that a radical shift be achieved.

Not always is the selection for party membership conducted with the requisite thoroughness and responsibility. Last year, 132 candidates did not pass the probationary trial period and were not accepted for party membership, with more than half of those being excluded for conduct inconsistent with party principles, and for serious offenses.

From one aspect, it is good that the party organization places a barrier before those random people who would attach themselves to the party. From another aspect, does this not bear witness to considerable lapses in the selection, of errors in educating young communists, and a low level of responsibility on the part of those making the recommendations?

We must, as the CPSU Regulations now require, regard more strictly those entering the party ranks, and consider also the opinions of non-party-members in this area. In the primary party organizations of Tallin, Narva, Kokhtla-Yarve, and the Kharyuskiy, Raplaskiy, and Kokhtla-Yarveskiy rayons, in a majority of cases, the question of acceptance is reviewed in open meetings. This is a very correct approach.

We are justified in holding those communists to strict accounting who provide a recommendation for insufficiently proven people, and who are unconcerned about the formation of young communists.

It would be expedient, as is done in some party organizations of the city of Tartu, to practice the combined accountability report of the person recommended and the person recommending. In Vilyandiskiy rayon, using the major party organizations as a base, training is conducted for young communists in which experienced primary organization secretaries and respected party veterans are recruited to assist. Practice also demonstrates the great usefulness of individual exchanges between the young communists and members of the party buro and party committees.

At the "Baltiyskaya Manufaktura" Cotton Combine, it is considered correctly that the militant qualities of the young communist are manifested primarily in his attitude to labor and in public matters. Therefore, it is obligatory that he be assigned tasks which would require certain moral effort and exhibition of political awareness. Such an approach enables the party regulations to be assimilated, in essence, as a style of conduct. It is not by accident that every person joining this major organization undergoes a check for maturity, and is immediately included in the very "thick" of party life.

As you know, the CPSU Regulations include a new provision on the participation of primary party organizations in the conduct of personnel policy. This raises their role in the life of labor collectives and at the same time raises the responsibility for selection and placement of personnel.

The party organizations have correctly understood their tasks as reflected in their determining the list of positions which require their concurrence for filling. This is the approach now at the Tartu Control Apparatus Plant, the "Punane Kunda" Cement Plant, the Fishing Kolkhozes imeni Kirov and "Iyaene Kalur" the "Vyarska" and "Vykhandu" sovkhoses in Pylvaskiy rayon, and the support-model sovkhos imeni Lenin in the Tartuskiy rayon.

The key question of personnel policy is the establishment of a reliable reserve of personnel. It is important that the party organization more fully consider the collective's opinion when involved in this matter. Open review of the personnel reserve is practiced, for example, by primary party organizations of the Tartu Experimental Plastic Articles Plant, the "Norma" Production Association, and the Tallin Railroad Center. We must be bolder in the assignment of chiefs of shops, departments, and services and engage in a broad review of the candidates for labor collectives. Party gorkoms and raykoms must rely to a greater extent upon the opinion of the primary organizations in assigning their top-level positions. All this is in the spirit of current requirements, in the spirit of the congress.

It goes without saying that personnel policy must not be limited to work with management. Of no less concern is the assignment of specialists and laborer personnel, and their quality.

The strategic instructions of the 27th CPSU Congress for acceleration of economic and social development are being translated now to specific language and indicators in the state plans. Every collective now faces practical tasks as to how to provide for the introduction into production of advances in science and technology, of how to achieve increased product quality, to strengthen conservation procedures, and to ready the management mechanism. The problem can be thus described: that high rate, production efficiency, good quality, and delivery discipline must become the obligatory rule for every sector of the economy, every enterprise, and the labor norm for every worker.

Take scientific-technological progress as a basic lever for intensification. What can be done in this area by the primary party organizations? Primarily they must support and provide every incentive to those people who are creative and striving to implement innovative ideas, who are ready to act independently in the solution of problems relating to technical re-equipping and reconstruction. There must be concern that the enterprise has a precise and well-founded program for equipment renovation and improved product quality calculated for a year ahead. Communist-managers must be more frequently and strictly held accountable, as must specialists: what are they personally doing or preparing to do for scientific-technological progress?

Actively operating in this direction is the party organization of the Tallin Electrotechnical Plant imeni Kalinin association. With the direct participation of the party committee, a program for technical re-equipping was developed here, and is already being implemented. And what is very important, there are extensive plans to employ the principle of self-financing. During this five-year plan, 96 percent of the capital investment targeted for technical re-equipping will be realized from the production development allocation. For sake of comparison, this figure was 29 percent during the last five-year plan.

Within the association, "bottlenecks" are being alleviated according to an accepted plan, specifically, the galvanizing production operation and painting procedures, and a new nonstandard equipment shop is being set up. The organizational structure is also undergoing improvement. With the support of the party committee, a special buro has been created which has the responsibility for acquisition and introduction of machines with numerically programmed controls. The communists from the shop where these machines are being installed decide in open meetings to whom these newest high-production equipment units will be entrusted.

The association party committee and the party buros of the shops and departments adhere to principle in their approach to the accountability reports of party managers on work conducted by them to introduce the achievements of scientific-technological progress. In a number of instances, this work has been adjudged to be unsatisfactory. Suffice it to say, at the recommendation of the party committee, the chief designer and chief of one of the shops were released from their positions for inaction in carrying out a technical policy, and several

others received party penalties. You will agree that the measures employed are very drastic, but that is precisely how they must be today.

Major resources directed toward technical re-equipping must yield maximum benefits--sharply raising labor productivity, the technical level of production, and product quality. This is the main thing. We bear the responsibility for this before the party. Party organizations are acting correctly when they do not concur with reconstruction plans which are not responsive to the latest requirements, do not approve obsolete decisions, and strive for a fundamental revision.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, speaking recently in Togliatti, advanced a task for the automakers --a task of becoming the world legislators of style in their sector. This is a new way of posing the question. We will never achieve anything significant unless we establish high goals for ourselves--to advance, and not repeat what someone has already done. To be legislators of style means to be on the cutting edge of scientific-technological progress and to incorporate the latest ideas in our arsenal. This is the approach at the Tallin Industrial Association for Radioelectronic Equipment, where the development of the latest instruments is in progress. Here, scientists, engineers, designers, and workers are engaged in a creative cooperative effort, and a productive environment of discovery has been established.

But it is not this way everywhere. Considering our engineering and production potential, we can achieve considerably more in some areas of instrument building and raise the technical level of machines and equipment. It would seem that in recent years our position is being lost in shale chemistry, one of our leading sectors. After all, it enjoyed worldwide recognition. What do the secretaries of scientific institution and industrial enterprise party organizations think about this? What can be done today and tomorrow for scientific ideas to materialize, and to overcome departmental barriers and stagnation? There are many questions requiring answers to find organizational solutions, and to raise responsibility for the practical implementation of a scientific-technological policy. This is a major matter for party organizations today.

More on another aspect of the upcoming work. Every year will see increasing rates in the re-equipping of production, and the introduction of non-traditional forms of equipment and technology. This will require a massive retraining of workers and specialists.

Enterprises are already experiencing shortages of highly-qualified engineers and workers who are capable of effectively employing robots and manipulators, of working on machines with numerically programmed controls, and with computers. Of course, institutions of higher learning, technical and trade schools are increasing their output of such personnel, but the problem is still acute. Systematic work must be organized to improve the level of qualification of workers in various courses, and to carry out this initiative in a certain outstripping fashion so that the new equipment coming in finds itself in reliable, skilled hands. The primary party organizations will act appropriately if they will take the accountability reports of the managers responsible for retraining personnel, and keep this very important work sector under their constant monitoring.

Another most important area which demands the application of considerable effort is the campaign for quality. In advancing the problem of radically improving the quality of production to the foreground of all economic work, the party is assigning the leading role in its resolution to the labor collective with the appropriate active involvement of the primary party organizations.

Experience demonstrates: where the matter of quality is pursued purposefully and consistently, excellent results are achieved as a rule. Take the Vyrú Furniture Combine as an example. During the last five-year plan, production was almost totally renovated, with 85 percent being produced with the "Mark of Quality." More than 20 percent of production is for export, withstanding fierce competition in the world market.

Such a responsible approach to quality is hardly the case everywhere. It must be admitted that in a number of instances we have forgotten how to evaluate work carried out according to high professional standards of honor, pass over slipshod and careless approaches, and shy away from requiring the strictest accountability for scrap and hackwork, timidly punishing them with the ruble. These matters are not frequently placed on the agenda of party meetings, and when they are, the discussion at times does not achieve full depth of analysis, strictness in evaluation, and seriousness of conclusions.

Of course, the problem of quality cannot be decided in a single stroke; it is a complex and multifaceted issue tied to technical, economic, organizational, and many other problems. We do not have the right to wait until everything reconciles itself. We must begin, first of all, with the establishment of order and increased requirements.

For every piece of scrap or low-quality production, there are specific agents, beginning with the designer and ending with the quality control department worker. Let us pose the question specifically, in party terms: what am I, you, and he doing to improve quality? Let us establish this goal: poor quality products in no circumstances can go outside the plant. Recently, the idea is being advanced that control be made independent to the maximum extent possible from production. This appears to be a correct approach.

Each enterprise has rather intensified tasks assigned for the five-year plan to improve quality. Nevertheless, those tasks must be viewed as minimal, as additional reserves must be identified and activated. And they do exist. This is borne out by those instances where Gosstandart applied sanctions for low-quality production, and as a rule, within a short time it was possible to fully correct the situation.

Another very important area in the campaign for acceleration is the fullest possible conservation of material resources. Why this is important, everyone is fully aware. The task here is absolutely clear--to henceforth provide for growth in production primarily through a more rational use of resources: raw materials, materials, fuels, and electric power.

How are we to approach this task? Let us focus upon the experience of the best.

The party organization of the Tartu Furniture Combine was one of the initiators in the establishment of a comprehensive plan of programs for economy. An effective control was set up for its implementation. The party buro hears the reports of the party members responsible for specific points in the plan. The control commission for administrative operations has access to extensive and objective information regarding the economical expenditure of resources. The commission's conclusions and recommendations have been reviewed numerous times at the buro meetings. The result of such focused attention to this important question--the combine saved 25,000 cubic meters of lumber and 8,000 tons of furnace oil during the five-year plan.

The party organization of the "Tallinavtotrans" association is actively involved with the pressing problem of saving vehicle fuels. Four control groups have been formed in the party committee to monitor the safekeeping of petroleum-oil-lubricant materials, efficiency in use of transport assets, and uncover record-padding. The association party committee practices combined meetings with the party buros of the enterprises served, and creates combined temporary party groups for the freight-intensive lines. All this provides for a more efficient use of transport and considerable savings in fuel.

A number of enterprises for the purpose of finding reserves for saving use the questionnaire survey to canvas workers and receive, as a rule, many valuable suggestions which are incorporated in the base for an appropriate program plan.

However, one can cite here a multitude of examples of another type--of cases of wasteful and lazy attitudes toward existing material valuables.

We all know how great the losses are of agricultural produce during its transport, storage, and processing. In the current plan, the task has been levied to basically improve and strengthen these weak links in the food production line. Local primary organizations will be doing a great deal if they take this matter under their constant and demanding control.

Many material valuables are lost because the responsibility for their safekeeping and rational use is entrusted to random, frequently dishonest people. Thus, the check conducted at the Narva Construction Materials Combine uncovered scandalous outrages. Cement and metal are issued from the warehouse here, one could say, by the eye, with accounting documentation neglected, and some operations are fictitious. That is, there are all sorts of opportunities for misappropriation and machinations. The question is, will workers in the combine shops battle to save kilograms of cement when they see the warehouse next door lose 126 tons because of gross violations of storage procedures? Indifference and criminal negligence in one section generates indifference in others.

We have an excellent lever to teach thrift and to improve production efficiency, and this is the self-financing approach. However, it is not employed fully in all areas. The industries of the republic have only one out of six brigades using one element or another. In agriculture, only 10 percent of the lowest subelements has converted to the contract form of operation.

Unfortunately, primary party organizations do not display sufficient perserverance in the implementation of self-financing, considering this to be the concern of

administration only. Administration is most frequently uninterested in concluding collective contracts with self-financing brigades, inasmuch as this places specific responsibilities on them which are associated with additional concerns. Here we must be more active and persistent--to convince the brigades of the advantages of self-financing and to require a practical solution of all related questions from administrative elements.

Today, it must be clear to everyone that the future is for self-financing and for collective forms of labor organization. The better and quicker we are able to master them, the more fully and effectively we will be able to utilize the vast potentialities of the new management mechanism, which will replace the old mechanism. Administrative methods of management are already being replaced by economic methods, and this presupposes initiative and independence on the part of lower production elements.

As you know, a major restructuring is underway now in the agro-industrial complex. This, naturally, requires new approaches and changes in the work style of hundreds of primary party organizations. What is most important for them here? Foremost, of course, is a psychological restructuring for personnel, their readiness to operate actively and boldly, and the ability to use the rights accorded them.

We must always remember the simple truth that even the most intelligent management mechanism will not work in and of itself automatically, and will not free us from the necessity to apply organizational efforts. As yet, and this must be directly acknowledged, many of our managers and specialists for farms and enterprises in the agro-industrial complex have poor command of economic levers, principles of organization for self-financing and collective contract, and of new planning and financing methods, without which a true restructuring cannot be contemplated. Achieving increased economic competency in personnel and their accountability and initiative in all work sectors, to assist in the dissemination of self-financing brigades, and to consolidate party influence in those brigades--these are today the broad areas of activity for primary party organizations in the agro-industrial complex. Incidentally, the same can be said regarding party organizations of other sectors which have converted or are preparing to convert to new conditions of economic operation.

We have in our country a most rich experience in innovative work which has been amassed by our labor collectives in all areas of acceleration. To both disseminate and more decisively incorporate that experience in our arsenal is what is required today. And again, it would be desirable to see in this the viable interest and persistence of primary and shop party organizations.

Certification and streamlining of work areas after the example of those from Dnepropetrovsk is underway in Narva at the furniture combine and the "Baltiyets" plant. Everything was prefaced with extensive explanatory work which was led by the party organizations of these enterprises.

The Sverdlovsk initiative "Labor and Public Discipline--A Guarantee of the Collective" has been embraced by dozens of brigades at the "Baltiyskaya

manufaktura." In this case, the decisive role was played by the combine's party committee, and the shop party buros. Here are the initial results. In spinning production, where the secretary of the party buro is I. Berdina, 12 brigades out of 40 last year operated according to the Sverdlovsk initiative. Turnover in those brigades dropped to 5 percent, exceeding 17 percent in other brigades, and labor discipline violations were 2 and 62, respectively. As you see, the difference is extremely noticeable and graphically agitates in favor of innovation. However, outside the "Baltiyskaya manufaktura", this promising initiative is used by only three enterprises in the republic.

It can be said that the timely initiative "In Each New Item--Invention, Each New Item--At World Level Of Achievement" has remained unnoticed. In any case, not a single machine or instrument building enterprise has taken it up.

Everyone well knows, it would seem, the vast advantage of major comprehensive self-supporting brigades focused on end results. Here are some examples. The brigade of comrade Yu. Peskov in the Tallin Commercial Port, consisting of 135 persons, during the last 5-year plan increased labor productivity by 70 percent, and reduced worktime losses to one-sixth of previous levels. Here, every worker has several specialties, which means that every brigade has a broad capability to maneuver in the labor process. The brigade of V. Borunov, from "Slantsekhim", numbering 46 persons, attained a growth in labor productivity of 36 percent. Nevertheless, we in the republic have, as before, a multiplying of predominantly small brigades in which it is virtually impossible to include engineering-technician personnel, and to employ full self-financing. At present such brigades, numbering up to 10 persons, constitute 60 percent, and those numbering up to 5 persons account for 23 percent of the total number of brigades. The creation of such small brigades, often to please book-keeping, as a rule is not accompanied by a restructuring in preparations and planning of production. The extremely low efficiency in work for such brigades is a result.

Why do valuable experience and bold initiatives frequently fail to be properly disseminated? What is the matter here? Primarily, it is conservative thinking. Without investigating the essence of a new idea, and not understanding what other experience has to offer, some managers assume the stance of skeptics. Every possible allusion is made to the extremely specific nature of their production, and doubts are expressed as to the rightness of this or that innovation. That is, because of an unwillingness to burden themselves, some workers bury the idea while it is yet in embryonic form. And what about the party organizations? Do comrades always disagree with excuses for the true reasons, and do they provide principled evaluations to those who have lost interest in that which is new?

Of course, every matter requires weighing and a sober calculation. No one is calling for the immediate random introduction of every initiative. That is another extreme. But when we remain motionless, and approved innovations do not work, when we do not take the trouble to even study them--this will simply not do.

Party organizations will be equal to the demands of the times if they closely understand innovation, and carefully regard both their own and "others" developing experience, providing for its explanation and highly-professional introduction. Their organizational role in this area is particularly growing in the lower elements of material production--the brigades, the shops, and the farms. This also embodies the profound concept of restructuring.

We face a multitude of major tasks in all spheres of life. One of the main tasks is raising the maturity of our consciousness, the enrichment of our spiritual world. In the final sense, it is precisely this which will determine how our way of thinking will change, how our consciousness will restructure, how our culture will grow, and to a decisive degree, the implementation of all outlined plans will be dependent upon. If the people do not become aware of and take to heart the tasks levied, if the aspiration to live and work in a new way does not awaken and strengthen in them, then even the best ideas, as was emphasized at the congress, will be suspended in air, and will remain only good wishes.

This is why the CPSU Central Committee has obliged all primary party organizations to provide for, first and foremost, the explanation of congress documents, to convey the essence and the novelty of its decisions to every person. This is a precondition, an absolutely essential condition for involving people in the practical activity of fulfilling the decisions taken.

However, it must be stated that today by no means is this work being conducted as it should be everywhere. Those secretaries are profoundly wrong who suggest that congress matters are so well known--it was covered in detail in the press, broadcast on television and radio, our people are literate, and therefore, they say, there is no particular need to propagandize its materials. As meetings with workers at some political-days indicate, there are still many people who have an extremely superficial and general concept of the congress decisions. We have to more fully satisfy the vivid interest in the party congress materials, and assist the people to understand the essence of what is new, what the congress contributed to our lives. Finally, the explanation of decisions taken must be tied to the necessity for concrete actions which must follow those decisions.

The people await not just a regurgitation of congress materials. They want to know how to make those directives specific, how to implement them. But it is precisely this which most frequently is lacking in our work.

Meanwhile, primary and shop party organizations are capable of explaining, using their own resources, the materials of the congress, to activate, and inspire people to creative labor. This presupposes a flexible system of propaganda and educational work, allowances made for the specific nature of the collective, an individualized approach to people, and a combination of word and deed.

Here are some examples from the Kingisepp Rajon. Without stereotype and with perspective is the workstyle of party committee secretaries M. Maasik of the "Syrve" sovkhoz and L. Nipsust, of the fishing kolkhoz, "Saare Kalur." Organizing lectures and discussions for a broad group, they do not forget to

meet separately with veterans of labor and youth to talk, so to speak, eye to eye with those who lead the collective. The secretaries themselves strive in all areas to achieve open and direct dialogue with the people, not covering up difficulties and oversights. They also have a principled relationship with farm managers. They place attention to the laboring man in the foreground. An unchangeable rule has been established here to go the rank and file worker for advice before deciding all important production and social problems.

These are the results. Both of the island farms year in and year out surely fulfill their plan tasks, with a virtual absence of labor discipline and public order violations, and with rare occurrences of drunkenness, even at home. And yet ordinary people live and work on these farms, people who are not devoid of shortcomings. A healthy and capable collective is created in an environment of mutual demands and a high level of accountability, when everyone feels that he is needed and respected. To establish such an environment is the absolute primary duty of the party organization and its secretary.

However, by no means has everyone everywhere come to an understanding of the crux, the specific novelty of the approach: a greater concern for the laboring people. It might as well be admitted that still the thoughts of many managers are almost completely occupied with the plan. Although now there are more and more summons from the podium to "activate the human factor", to strengthen the campaign for "healthy life" and "cultural leisure time", but these correct words are not always supported by deeds. As before, many workers' dormitories are uncomfortable and dull; labor organization at a number of enterprises and construction projects limps along; and clubs operate without imagination. Thus occurs an inflation of words. Primary organizations do not always note this dangerous inclination, unfortunately, and do not draw serious conclusions from it.

We all clearly see and feel how much our life has improved during the short time since the ratification of the well-known decree on overcoming drunkenness. Accountability has become stricter for party members and work managers.

However, this work needs to be continued with increased persistency and consistency. Not everywhere have the party organizations attained inevitable punishment of those individuals who use liquor or are lenient towards drunkards. At the Tallin Ferroconcrete Items Plant, of nine workers dismissed from work last year for alcohol intoxication, only one was subjected to administrative punishment. By order of the director of the "Verior" sovkhos in Pylva rajon, the farm's senior agronomist, I. Rijtsaar, was deprived of 50 percent of his bonus for a violation of public order while inebriated. But by that same order, the very same I. Rijtsaar had his bonus increased by 50 percent for excellent work. Why, it must be asked, was it necessary to do such a circus trick, which cannot be called anything but anti-educational?

Of course, we cannot rely solely on administrative measures in the campaign against drunkenness, upon the strictness of the police. The main thing nevertheless, has been and remains the educational activity of the collective. However, it is not working yet in all places. Can it really be considered normal when someone continues on the bottle, and his comrades at work do not have time or lack the attention to restrain that person, and not permit him to destroy his life?

A considerable role in this work is vested in the lower organizations of the voluntary society for sobriety, the establishment of which is underway now in labor collectives. In the initial stages, they are particularly in need of our party support. The secretary of the party committee for the Pyarnu inter-farm construction organization, Ya. Saar, and the Komsomol committee secretary, a young party member, K. Gol'dshmidt, acted correctly when they were among the first to join the primary organization of the society, concerned about emotional and propaganda charge of its first mass programs conducted in the collective. At this time, 76 persons have voluntarily joined the primary organization of the society for sobriety in the Pyarnu Inter-farm Construction Association, and it has become one of the largest and most active in the rajon. This is the strength of personal example and attention to an important cause.

Our duty is to become more concerned for the spiritual growth of people. We cannot lull ourselves with large numbers which state how many books and newspapers we publish per capita, and how many museums and professional theatres we have. These successes in cultural construction, attained during the period of Soviet government, are unequivocal and obvious. However, it is also quite obvious that we have people who generally do not attend the theatre or artistic exhibitions, avoid museums and concert halls, and rarely pick up a book. We have to admit that such spiritual and cultural impoverishment is encountered also among party members. What does it lead to? For some--the bottle, others gobble up savings in the pursuit of material things, and still others are content to idly spend empty time. But how rarely we speak of this openly at party meetings, and attempt to delicately skirt this issue in personal conversation. It is as though spirituality and culture are extremely personal matters for the individual. But when an incident occurs because of a lack of spirituality, and measures must be taken, when we are strict in our evaluations, we recall how a person slowly but surely falls downward.

It is good that in many rural collectives, combined outings to the theatre and concerts are organized. It is pleasing to see in the evening long lines of buses next to the House of Culture and Sport imeni V. I. Lenin and to the opera house. This indicates that a growing requirement is felt by people of rural areas for contact with great art.

As the research of sociologists demonstrates, urban dwellers are less initiated in the arts than are rural inhabitants. There is something to think about here for secretaries of party organizations at plants and construction projects. We do, after all, have good experience here. This is the establishment of permanent relationships between collective workers and the creative unions, the organization of film-lectures, of painting exhibitions, and meetings with artists directly at enterprises, and a revival of cultural trips to the theatre with a following discussion of the presentation. It is necessary only that these are not random measures, but a system which satisfies the task of educating the workers both politically and aesthetically. Neither effort nor time should be spared in activating such a system. This is required of us by the CPSU CC Decree--"Participation Of Estonian SSR Management Cadre In Political-Educational Work Among Workers."

I would like to address a few words regarding the acute and alarming situation

in the world which is being exacerbated by aggressive imperialist circles. Western propaganda, as if in response to the peace proposals of the Soviet Union for a clear program of disarmament, has rained upon our country a filthy stream of lies and disinformation. All of us feel this. Therefore, we have to be considerably more involved and more effective with matters of counter propaganda, to unveil the lies, and to skillfully counter with our arguments and facts.

In what would we most like to see the activity of the primary party organizations? I will tell you candidly that politically immature people are found in the collectives who intentionally or without design, spread all sorts of rumors, who avidly pass on the latest "news" of western radio stations, savoring various incidents. These people feel very often to be absolutely free, without public censure. Most frequently, a position of non-interference is manifested in small offices. We must, in party-like and principled fashion, silence those who sing with a foreign voice, and to explain directly to whose advantage are those rumors they spread, and what they are directed against. That is to say, make a political evaluation. This is the duty of every communist, and the tone here must be set by party organizations secretaries.

And further? Further, we have to ponder why a fertile environment has arisen for rumors. What was omitted in work? What has to be undertaken? Perhaps greater attention must be paid to individual work, to better use political-days or to invite from the party rayon committee or "Knowledge" society a qualified speaker? Why not conduct, let us say, a question and answer evening, why not have our own comrade address the collective, one who has returned from a trip abroad, but have the topic include more than just tourist attractions. There is a great deal which can counter the inimical alien propaganda and its yes-men. The most important thing here is to act, to act decisively and with skill, not fearing conflict in the defense of our convictions.

To the point, boldness, resolve, and clarity of ideological positions are needed by party organization secretaries in other instances. Let us consider: why does our word frequently not turn out, sounding amorphous and unconvincing somehow even in those cases where firmness is required? Is it not because we avoid the class approach to evaluating negative phenomena, and forget political irreconcilability? We still rarely evaluate the drunkard or slacker or hooligan as a person whose actions, whether meant or not, are directed against the political and economic interests of our society. They are scolded and rebuked like a mischievous schoolboy, tenderheartedly empathized with, and sometimes protected. Does not our lack of principles and unwarranted leniency also explain how at times, another calibre of cheat, bribe-taker, bureaucrat, and abuser of official position germinates in our soil? Is there always enough party principle to express our disagreement with false accounting, the receipt of undeserved bonuses, to assume a clear position when preparing a petition for plan adjustment? Are we prepared to take such questions to the buro, where there might not be a singleness of views, but more like a sharp discussion in the offing?

Today the need for criticism and self-criticism is felt more acutely than ever before. For where a demanding word is never heard, a situation of complacency

and stagnation is created. Criticism and self-criticism must not be allowed to be transformed into a farce, a peculiar vogue to supplant acclamation of the status quo, ostentation, and the lavish praise of everyone and everything.

It goes without saying that party organizations must not rely solely upon their own resources during the course of the restructuring. We will attain our goals only if we raise the activity and readiness of labor union, Komsomol, and other organizations, if we direct our efforts and energies within every labor collective into a single channel. The cause will advance if every public organization and every individual gains a clear understanding of his place, and grasps with mind and heart what specifically must be done. This is a very complex problem. There can be no simple prescriptions here which apply to every situation in life. After all, the restructuring, with all its commonality of problems for every collective, must be something unique, something individual for every person. This must be considered and borne in mind by the primary party organizations.

This also pertains to the management of labor unions, Komsomol, and other organizations. Until now, our directing and coordinating role in this area is frequently limited to a review of current operating plans. No system has yet been established for reporting from party members working in public organizations.

We have, compared to all-union indicators, a considerably lower party level in the labor union actives, particularly in trade group organizations, and chairmen and members of shop committees and labor buros. This indicates that the primary and shop party organizations are not devoting sufficient attention to the qualitative aspect of management cadre when organizing the lower labor union elements. This is our weakness here, comrades, our serious deficiency. And conclusions must be drawn.

I would particularly like to dwell upon the small party organizations with up to 15 communists on the rolls. Such organizations constitute more than 40 percent of our total, with approximately the same representation of their secretaries among the participants in today's assembly.

The major tasks advanced by the congress apply equally to large as well as small party organizations, to all large and small labor collectives. This compels a new approach in many areas to review the capabilities of small party organizations, and a concern for strengthening their readiness levels. Operating primarily in the non-production sphere, in service sectors, those organizations are all very specific in nature. However, in the nature of their activities, there is a great deal in common.

The roles of secretaries and their deputies are particularly significant in the small party organizations. The prestige of the organization and its influence upon processes underway in the collective, and the resolution of tasks are greatly dependent upon their personal qualities, initiatives, adherence to principles, and intolerance of deficiencies.

There is a total of nine communists in the primary organization of the Kokhtla-Yarve Roadway Repair-Construction Administration, but they are regarded and respected in the collective. That is why the people well know:

no matter what the communists and their secretary U. Kyjve undertake, they will achieve their end. During the past winter when problems arose with heat supply to the vehicle and asphalt-concrete shops, when the administrative units were unable to resolve the problems, the communists from the repair-construction administration appealed to the party buro of the Akhtmeski Construction Materials Combine. Through the unified efforts of the two party organizations, the difficulties were overcome.

It would seem a minor detail, but it very well illustrates the fighting spirit and capabilities to find the best solution in a critical situation. Of course, this does not mean that it is necessary to do work for someone or to replace the administrators. We are speaking of something else here. Unforeseen and difficult situations often arise in life. And it is precisely at this time that the party organization proves what it is capable of doing. The communists of the repair-construction administration in such a situation put their shoulders to the task, and took action.

It is precisely action which is most important during the restructuring of primary and shop party organizations' work, irrespective of their numbers. First and foremost, the secretaries must be active as the organizations are levying increased demands upon them today. The most recent reporting-election campaign vividly demonstrated that accountability for matters has grown more strict. And this accountability will grow.

After all, people desire beneficial changes, they are avidly interested in them, and want to participate in them. The main weight of work to implement acceleration and restructuring is being shifted to the party organizations. It is being placed on you and us, comrades!

Work and life styles cannot be changed immediately. To overcome inertia and to effect the restructuring is a complex matter. The most important thing today -- is that each person achieve an understanding of the acuteness of the situation we are experiencing, and of its turning point significance. Here we need energetic efforts, great sense of purpose, and consistency.

The communists of the republic fully share and fully support the decisions of the congress. And our task, with you, is to effect a practical organization of this task. This is the most important thing.

Comrade Vajno wished those assembled great successes in this matter in the name of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

8851

CSO: 1800/389

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LISSR BURO STRESSES NEED FOR MORE SELF-CRITICISM

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russssian 2 Jul 86 p 1

/Unsigned article: "In the Central Committee Buro of the Lithuanian Communist Party"7

/Text7 In its regular session the Buro of the LISSR Communist Party Central Committee has examined the question of serious shortcomings in the work of the Pakruoyskiy Rayon party organization with regard to fulfilling the requirements of the CPSU Charter concerning the development of criticism and self-criticism.

In this examination, it was noted that the rayon party committee is demonstrating insufficient energy and consistency in implementing the requirements of the April (1986) Central Committee Plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress regarding the development of criticism and self-criticism as an effective means of struggle with violations of party, state, labor and production discipline and with other negative manifestations in the work of labor collectives. When discussing questions at plenums and party meetings, attention is being focused on positive aspects of activity and negligence in work is not being brought to light, with the result that speeches do not go beyond the limits of self-congratulation and information on work that has been accomplished. The executive committees of local soviets of peoples deputies are not regularly accountable to the population, are not publicizing critical comments and proposals from the electorate, and are not exercising strong supervision of the implementation of their own decisions and of instructions from the electorate. Moreover, the effectiveness of the work of standing commissions and deputies groups is low and an uncritical attitude toward nonfulfillment of production plans and socialist obligations has taken root.

The Central Committee Buro directed the Pakruoyskiy Rayon Party committee to take decisive measures to eliminate noted shortcoming and to strengthen its organizational and political work aimed at mobilizing communists and all working people for successful fulfillment of the Food Program and for fulfillment ahead of schedule of plans for 1986 and of the entire five-year plan.

The Central Committee Buro issued a strong warning to the rayon leadership for its uncritical attitude toward work and for being insufficiently demanding of management cadres, who are failing to ensure fulfillment of state plans and assignments, thus allowing abuse of official position.

The session discussed the work of the LiSSR Ministry of Construction to further improve the effectiveness of the brigade contract system and to improve labor organization and motivation in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. It was noted that a formal attitude toward the introduction of this new method as well as violations of contract agreements and time schedules for the construction of projects still continue to exist within the ministry system. The ministry is not acting decisively to introduce the non-contract (beznaryadny) and other progressive systems of paying the wages of workers and engineering and technical personnel. In many cases, the brigade contract is not oriented toward final results and high quality work.

City and rayon party committees and primary party and trade union organizations are paying insufficient attention to questions of improving the organization of labor in construction brigades and are not being sufficiently demanding of the leadership of construction organizations in the matter of raising the effectiveness of the brigade contract and improving labor organization and incentives.

The LiSSR Communist Party Central Committee Buro called the attention of the ministry collegium to the state of affairs regarding this question and demanded that it ensure steady fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th Party Congress aimed at further improving the effectiveness of capital construction on the basis of widely introducing the brigade contract and developing worker interest in the final results of their labor, worker initiative and socialist enterprise.

City and rayon party committees and the primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of construction administrations, trusts and housing-construction combines were directed to ensure more consistent utilization of the possibilities of economic accountability in order to shorten time periods for completing construction projects and to strengthen economy measures and labor discipline in all units. They are called upon to increase party influence in brigades, to more widely employ the practice of creating party groups within them, to increase the interest of construction worker collectives and of all workers in achieving the best economic results, and to boldly combine moral and material incentives for labor activity.

The Buro examined the work being carried out by party organizations and by directors and specialists at kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Rokishskiy Rayon in connection with supplying feed for raising livestock and approved a corresponding decree on this question, which will be published in the press.

The Buro approved a draft decree of the LiSSR Council of Ministers concerning additional measures to ensure the gathering of the harvest and procurement of agricultural products and fodders in 1986.

In connection with examination of the question of fundamentally improving the quality of output, a decree of the LiSSR Communist Party Central Committee and

the LiSSR Council of Ministers was approved, which envisages measures to increase the role and strengthen the responsibility of planners in ensuring the high technical level and quality of output, to raise the technical level of production and of technology available to ensure the output of high quality products, to increase the responsibility of associations, enterprises and organizations for this, to restructure the system of technical control in associations and at enterprises and to form state acceptance organs, to improve personnel training, retraining, and qualification enhancement, to develop the creative initiative of workers in producing high-quality products and to strengthen executive discipline.

The session discussed questions related to organizing development of the production and use of microcomputers within the LiSSR and to improving planning, economic incentives and management in the production of consumer goods within the production associations (at the enterprises) of the Ministry of Light Industry, and approved corresponding decrees of the LiSSR Communist Party Central Committee and the LiSSR Council of Ministers.

The Buro also examined other questions concerning the social and political life of the republic.

13032
CSO: 1800/513

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

USSR FERROUS METALLURGY MINISTER VISITS AzSSR PIPE PLANT

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Jul 86 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Improve the Quality of Pipes Delivered to the Oil Industry Workers of the Country"]

[Text] Member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy S.V. Kolpakov, was in the Azerbaijan SSR on 8-9 July.

Comrade Kolpakov visited the Azerbaijan Pipe Plant imeni V.I. Lenin, where he became thoroughly acquainted with the organization of production and the situation with respect to the delivery of pipes to oil industry workers. He met with managers of the plant, shops and sections and talked with workers and specialists, taking an interest in working conditions and in the life of the workers. Much attention was devoted to problems of increasing the quality of an assortment of oil industry pipes and how reorganization is proceeding in light of the critical comments concerning pipe plant workers made in a speech in the city of Togliatti 6-8 July by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who pointed out existing shortcomings. A number of questions were considered that are associated with improving the activity of enterprises, reconstruction and technical re-equipping of operating production units.

A meeting of the minister with party-management aktiv was held, at which S.V. Kolpakov reported on developments in the area of reorganization of work in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress and the April (1985) and June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenums. He noted the need to raise the level of production management in all sectors, to strengthen technological discipline and to improve the work of repair services. He assigned the task of achieving stable work of the enterprise in the near future.

Discussions were held in the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee between the first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, K.M. Bagirov, and S.V. Kolpakov, during the course of which a number of practical questions were examined having to do with prospects for the further development of ferrous metallurgy in the republic: reconstruction and technical retooling

of enterprise branches, and supplying them with modern equipment; raising the technical level and quality of pipe output; improving work conditions and the life of the workers; and assuring the fulfillment of the plan for 1986 and the entire 12th Five-Year Plan.

Participating in the discussions and inspection tours were the chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, G.N. Seydov; the second secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, V.N. Konovalov; the first deputy to the chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, A.T. Rasi-zade; and the manager of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Machine Building Department, Sh. M. Farzaliyev.

13052/9604

CSO: 1830/647

ASHKHABAD OBKOM DISCUSSES PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 8 June 1986 carries on page 2 a 400-word Turkeninform report on a meeting of the Ashkhabad Obkom. "The plenum noted the existence of major shortcomings in using reclaimed lands, in land reclamation itself, and in the leadership provided to agricultural production. The need consistently to develop the material-technical base of the agroindustrial complex and fundamentally to raise the effectiveness of production potential was emphasized."

LACK OF SELF-CRITICISM, CONTROL IN PARTY ASSAILED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 14 June 1986 carries on page 1 a 100-word lead editorial on the importance of party principles to party members. "Where party principles in work with cadres are not allowed, where principle is replaced by condescension, lack of control, toadyism and bragging, and where there is no criticism and self-criticism, practice shows the presence of the violation of moral norms by certain communists. Just such a situation led to 1410 communists being compelled to face party responsibility in 1985. Half of these people are leading workers. The number of these in Mary and Tashauz Oblasts is especially large."

/7051

CSO: 1830/705

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

MORE PUBLICITY FOR PARTY AFFAIRS URGED IN TUSSR

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 13 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Extend Publicity"]

[Excerpts] It has been long noted that the better informed a people are, the better they fulfill their civil and social obligations. The CPSU always paid close attention to keeping the public informed through free, active discussion of painful problems.

The necessity for widened publicity was underscored by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The period following the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum demonstrated how decisively the Soviet people uncompromisingly support an evaluation of those who impede our forward progress. And those who are accustomed to working with a free hand are uncomfortable under the scrutiny. Therefore the 27th CPSU Congress has called for an active system of publicity.

Now the Soviet people receive the widest information about events abroad, about the true state of affairs in various sectors of the nation's economy, about party cadres, the work of the Central Committee Politburo; in a word, about everything that is done within the confines of our state.

However, people are perpetually interested in what happens at their work and in the cities where they live. Especially now, after the 27th CPSU Congress, fundamental changes are required in all aspects of the way we live, and fundamental changes in the minds and makeup of people, from workers through the highest ranking leaders. How is this restructuring going? Are leaders starting to work a new way? People want to know, and their desire to know is justified. It's good when people are regularly informed about what interests them, when they are encouraged to discuss difficult problems; then anyone may correlate this information with information nationwide. Essentially, they then feel masters of themselves, and sure of their place in the plan for fulfilling party goals.

The practical testing of the rich arsenal of ways and means of achieving wide publicity is the work party, soviet, state and social organizations. Nevertheless, not all this arsenal is used to full effectiveness. Not all leaders conduct their speeches before the workers in the spirit of party requirements.

Some raykoms, gorkoms, and local soviets do not take enough interest in actively informing the population, even remaining silent on certain questions. Information is very rarely conveyed to small worker's collectives and isolated population points.

In January of this year the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium published a resolution "On the Practice of Reporting Addresses to Citizens in the TuSSR Soviet of Peoples' Deputies." It noted, in particular, that leaders of state organs, enterprises, bureaus, and republic organizations rarely report on their work in public addresses before workers collectives on session meetings, committee proceedings, standing commissions of the Soviet. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium proposed an active accounting of executive committee proceedings, their sections and directions, with economy leaders speaking to worker's collectives and citizen gatherings. There complaints and comments can be taken and corrective measures considered. Since being issued, the proposal has been put to little use. Party committees need to exercise more control in carrying out the resolution.

The moral and psychological climate in workers collectives mainly depends upon how well the party organization observes the principle of publicity. This principle is well recommended to members of the CPSU. It is necessary to reiterate that no communist, whatever post he may hold, is above criticism. It is especially important to establish an atmosphere of Bolshevik openness at party meetings.

But these requirements are not yet the norm of party life. According to sociological surveys, many communists are dissatisfied with their state of knowledge about the life of party organizations. It does happen that party members cannot convincingly explain to their comrades some question of mutual interest. One of the obvious reasons for this is that they are poorly informed.

The duty of party committees is to ensure wide publicity in selecting, placing and promoting cadres. It pays to support the tradition of open discussion and selection of candidates for leadership. It is intolerable when the leadership pays attention only to written questionnaires or, worse, gives consideration to relatives, friends from the same district, or personal loyalties--as happened in the Sakar-Chaginskiy rayon. It is necessary to decisively enforce the practice of identifying criminal communists--leaders "behind closed doors," bypassing primary party organizations. It is important to further complete control over administrative activities and the work of the leadership apparatus.

Many challenges connected with widening publicity face the mass information media. Already in the first pages of post-congress issues there is a notable movement to wider publicity. Journalists must continue to speak out with high principle against carelessness and inadequacy in our society.

13080/9604
CSO: 1830/626

TURKMEN MEDIA WORK EXAMINED

Ashkabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 4 May 86 p 2

[Article by B. Kerimi, editor of newspaper SOVET TURKMENISTANY, deputy chairman of the Turkmen Journalists' Union: "Review of Our Press"]

[Excerpts] Every year on 5 May Soviet journalists, rural correspondents, publishers and printers, and communications workers observe Press Day. It was established in honor of the first publication of the first issue of Lenin's PRAVDA and became a national holiday.

V.I. Lenin worked out the basic principles of the communist press and gave the classic definition of its role. He emphasized that a newspaper is not only a collective propagandist and collective agitator, but also a collective organizer.

The direction of the party demands a concrete program of action from the press. They require us to initiate more energetically and responsibly the search for new, higher standards of craft. At the present time in the republic there are 7 republic-wide papers published, 10 oblast papers, 44 rayon papers, one city paper, a series of factory organs, and dozens of journals and journal-type publications. There has been a notable revival of the republic's working press since the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The pages of newspapers and journals have carried sharp, open, interesting discussions of the actual problems of life.

Newspapers, journals, television and radio day after day publish and broadcast information, reportage, articles and commentary which touch on the working and political development of the workers of the republic, and their contribution to the struggle to fulfill the goals of the 12th Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. Special attention is paid to the basic question of the economic development of the republic and strategies for speeding development. Journalists, workers and rural correspondents of Turkmenistan put all their strength into clearly, intelligibly, and truthfully revealing the working enthusiasm of blue-collar workers, kolkhoz workers, and scientific and cultural functionaries.

The press of the republic does much to disseminate advanced ideas. Economic editorials and thematic sections of newspapers focus attention on questions

of raising the effectiveness and quality of work, propaganda on progressive forms of work and agriculture, brigade organization, and the struggle to economize and conserve material, fuel, energy and other resources.

The General Secretary of the CPSU, M.S. Gorbachev, in a meeting with leaders of mass information and propaganda on 15 March 1980, defined the main tasks of the press. Our duty is to help the party develop people's initiative, to guide their working and political activism in putting into practice decisions of the party congress, and to successfully fulfill the goals of the current year and the Five-Year Plan as a whole.

These days all the republic's means of mass information and propaganda must be focused in mobilizing the workers to complete the tasks before us. Our publications must strive to raise sharper economic and social questions and problems, aimed at rebuilding in all spheres of the economy, at the style and methods of party leadership, at helping to organize the activities of Soviet organs and other social organizations.

Journalists of the youth papers YASH KOMMUNIST and KOMSOMOLETS TURKMENISTAN outlined in broad view the selfless work of young men and women in carrying out the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 23d Turkmen Communist Party Congress. They are stirring up mass action under such slogans as, for example, "Shock Worker Ticket" and others.

The circle of those stirred up by the pages of our republic's journals is widening. To ideologically arm communists, to show party organizations the way to fulfill the plans of the 27th CPSU Congress--these are the initiatives supported by the editors of, for example, TURKMENISTAN KOMMUNISTI.

It is impossible not to mention the selfless work of oblast, city, rayon, and trade paper journalists. Embarking on a creative quest, their collective editorial staff do much to mobilize workers to fulfill the goals of the Five-Year Plan. They give special attention to illuminating the Soviet way of life, the friendship of peoples, to exposing bourgeois propaganda.

On Press Day note must also be taken of the activities of the Journalists' Union. At the present time in the republic and the oblasts a system for educating journalists by a specially worked-out program is taking shape. It is essentially schools, journalism workshops, and economic study under the direction of TuSSR Journalists' Union. In these schools young journalists are exposed to the primary editorial organizations. On a republic-wide and oblast-wide scale there is an organized probation for department managers of oblast and rayon newspapers.

In the second half of this year the activities of the Journalists' Union leadership reached a fever pitch. Between now and the end of November 1986 election meetings will be held in the main journalist organizations; conferences will take place in the oblast organizations, and then the 7th Congress of the Turkmen Journalists' Union and the 6th Congress of the USSR Journalists' Union will take place.

Preparing and carrying out reports and elections in journalist organizations is an important political campaign which contributes to the improvement of all organizational and creative activities of journalist organizations and editorial collectives.

If we review our work in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress, we must note that we still have much to do. Restructuring is taking place slowly. Often, behind loud slogans, there is only an illusion of success or merely cosmetic changes are made. As before, problems and difficulties are smoothed over, there is a shyness about identifying mistakes as mistakes. The tendency for critics to make empty pronouncements takes precedence over the need to thoroughly investigate in depth the question at hand.

Many announcements in the press and on radio and television have still not elicited civic spirit, efficiency, high standards, or deep analysis. Publications have had poor results. Therefore, in essence, problems and questions hang in the air without eliciting a constructive response. We remain caught up in stereotypes and inertia. Our press, radio, and television have been slow to get away from all this. Here is cause for serious reflection in editorial offices.

First of all the restructuring of the means of mass information and propaganda must be directed at revealing professional talent and uncovering the creative potential of each worker. To do this, editorial collectives of newspapers and journals, radio and TV must seriously reflect on what they can do as collective organizer of the masses.

13080/9604

CSO: 1830/626

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

NEW YOUTH JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN TURKMEN, RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 14 June 1986 carries on page 3 a 700-word interview with Kh. Divangulyyev, chief editor of YASHLYG/YUNOST. The periodical is published monthly by the TuSSR Komsomol and the Writers Union in both Turkmen and Russian. The magazine's circulation in both languages is 60,000. Each issue contains 68 pages. Its primary function was described as "perfecting the Marxist-Leninist worldview among youth."

/7051

CS0: 1830-706

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

WEST EXAGGERATES IMPORTANCE OF LENDLEASE IN WAR EFFORT

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 22 June 1986 carries on page 3 a 1600-word article by M. Annanepesov, academic secretary of the Social Sciences Department of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences, in commemoration of the 45th anniversary of the beginning of the Great Patriotic War. He claims that "bourgeois historians exaggerate the amount and role of aid given to the Soviet Union through lendlease by the United States and England. According to them, had the Soviet Union not received weapons and equipment from lendlease, it would have been defeated in the war. In fact, the weapons and equipment supplied to the USSR through lendlease by the United States and England from July 1941 to September 1945 amounted to roughly 4 percent of that produced and used in the USSR."

/7051

CSO: 1830/707

RELIGION

POLL SHOWS MOST GEORGIAN PUPILS SEE 'POSITIVE ROLE' FOR RELIGION

Tbilisi SKOLA DA TSKHOVREBA in Georgian No 6, 1986 (signed to press 4 Jun 86)
pp 54-59

[Article by Badri Lomidze, head of the Laboratory for the Study of Youth Opinion, Republic Scientific-Methodology Center for the Study of Youth Problems, Georgian Komsomol Central Committee: "Problems of Atheistic Indoctrination"]

[Text] Atheistic indoctrination is a vital part of the formation of youth's personality--a very complex and multifaceted process. Among other considerations it entails and requires overcoming religious superstition. Religion is a very ancient form of social consciousness which came into being at an early stage of social development, and it is based on a belief in the real, objective existence of a supernatural which is independent of our experience. It considers nature and man himself to be the creation of this supernatural.

In contrast to all other forms of social consciousness (politics, law, morality, philosophy, art, science, and culture--which may be progressive or, sometimes, reactionary), religious consciousness has often played a reactionary role in each socioeconomic formation, for it has always demanded and frequently justified slavish obedience and has, as well, instituted exploitation and oppression.

Religion is certainly a complex social phenomenon which has throughout its long existence come to be a complex and at the same time sophisticated system of influence on people. It has absorbed and put to its own use many values of particular peoples and nations, incorporating them into its traditions and practices. Once it has gained powerful social-psychological advantage in the consciousness of individuals, overcoming its influence is a very complicated, ongoing, and long-term process.

In the process of its development, religion has always kept pace with the times and tried to utilize scientific-technical progress, cultural and artistic advances for its own purposes. Not infrequently, religion has tried to take account of and somehow adjust to the development of scientific-technical thinking in order not to lag behind the pulse of the times and end up disadvantaged. To do so it has made skillful use of all kinds of new forms. By way of illustration, in many countries churches and chapels have been designed in modern architectural styles. No wonder, then, that "cult leaders make every effort to bring young people back into the church, using official sermons, talks, available means of communication, even making certain compromises. The churches

are creating special directives [instruktsii] for the spiritual manipulation of young people." (Footnote 1) (O. Gabidzashvili, "The Sociology of Religion," Tbilisi, 1984, pp 60-61).

Sociological surveys of the religious phenomenon show that most young people in our republic are not influenced by religion, but a certain portion are prisoners of religious superstitions.

Religiosity among young people is due to various objective and subjective factors, which we will not go into here, but will only list. The existence of religious views in the consciousness of a portion of our country's young people is fostered by both general social factors, such as differences between the city and the village, mental and physical labor, women's extra household burdens, attitudes toward the forces of nature, etc., and by the micro-environment's influence on young people's lives. At the same time, young people are negatively influenced by unacceptable phenomena which are alien to socialist life, such as apathy, bureaucratism, arrogance, subjectivism, and voluntarism.

Young people's personalities are shaped in the home, school, and labor collective. It is also significant that a certain portion of our republic's young people, in today's conditions, are indifferent toward both scientific atheism and toward religion--that is, they are to be classified neither as atheists nor believers. It is correct to say that indifference among young people is a major problem today and is the object of serious concern. "Religion doesn't hurt anybody," "Religion is neither harmful nor beneficial"--young people who hold such views have failed to grasp religion's negative role in social life, a fact which is indicative of their unstable life stance. It is fostered by the fact that scientific-atheistic propaganda is not yet up to the necessary level. Some families (rather few under today's conditions) are trying to teach religious dogma to their children. In effect, these families are propagandizing religion, and children thus indoctrinated, naturally, share with their peers what they have heard, seen, or read.

The inculcation of religious beliefs in a child's consciousness is helped along by many factors. Sociological and sociopsychological surveys show clearly that both school-age and pre-school children are especially curious about the events, occurrences, and processes that take place around them, and impressions received in childhood, of course, do leave their traces.

Children are especially influenced by believers' individual and collective religious rituals--Easter, Christmas, baptism, Assumption, St George's Day--and their ceremonial observance. Frequently, the little ones perform rituals in imitation of their elders, practices which later come to be habits and finally needs.

Hence, we must concern ourselves with the topical problem of atheistic indoctrination in the general-education and vocational-technical schools, for it is there that boys and girls are in fact undergoing the formative process. As we know, the principles of scientific atheism are not taught in the general education and vocational-technical schools. In fact, full courses in scientific atheism have been offered in our republic's VUZ's only since 1960--yet in pre-revolutionary Georgia (in all regions of pre-revolutionary Russia, in fact),

religious instruction was compulsory and mandatory. This is a rather thought-provoking fact, and the following question naturally arises: If we do not inculcate atheistic beliefs right in the schools, will it not be too late afterwards to change young people's views?

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee's 18 September 1979 decree on "Strengthening Atheistic Indoctrination" states: "Despite the fact that the absolute majority of girls and boys receive a secondary education, some of them lack atheistic beliefs." Why is this? Is it not necessary to institute atheistic instruction in the general-education schools? We think it is, for as we mentioned above, it is more difficult to train a young person in atheism after he has graduated. It may be impossible to have exclusively specialists teach the principles of atheism in the secondary schools, because there are around 4,000 schools, vocational-technical schools, and other educational institutions in our republic, and for certain objective reasons the VUZ's cannot as yet provide the necessary specialist training. This argument cannot serve as ultimate justification, because a short course in atheism can be conducted by a teacher of history, social science, literature and language--with the difference that it must be accommodated in separate classes rather than being taught at the expense of other disciplines. That is, teaching atheism during history, social science, and literature classes will yield no results, for a teacher who is supposed to conduct a history lesson can devote very little time to religious critique. That kind of instruction, in fact, may yield the opposite effect: if the teacher fails to explain the nature of religion and the essence of religion and atheism, such a lesson cannot change the young person's belief. The pupil may become confused, fail to grasp atheism's objective, scientific essence and significance, and assume it to be a pseudo-science. Therefore, "in training atheistic cadres we must keep in mind that religious worldviews, cults, are undergoing modernization, and are becoming more flexible, trying to adjust to present circumstances. Under such conditions, the tasks of atheistic indoctrination are becoming more complex and impose new requirements on atheistic cadres. It follows that the quality of teacher training must be raised appropriately. It is essential periodically to replenish and refresh the teachers' knowledge of religion and atheistic matters. From time to time we must provide them with various recommendations, directives, and scientific and methodological literature. Unless we restructure our work this way and take account of new involvements in the activities of religious organizations, if we conduct atheistic propaganda in the old way, we will not achieve our aims. (Footnote 2) (T. Pandzhikidze, "Atheism and the Essence of Religion," Tbilisi, 1983, p 205.)

There are scholars who think that pupils' atheistic indoctrination requires only that the quality of teaching of the natural sciences be improved, that it is not essential to introduce atheistic instruction in the schools. They back up their thinking by reference to overburdened school programs and other familiar arguments. We too were once of the same opinion, but sociological studies of public opinion on atheistic indoctrination have given us quite a different picture.

In January of this year the Public Opinion Laboratory of the Republic Scientific-Methodology Center for the Study of Youth Problems (under the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee) conducted a follow-up sociological study of public opinion

on the theme "Atheistic Indoctrination of Youth in the Schools and Vocational-Technical Secondary Schools." Young people were questioned in a number of the republic's cities and rayons, including Tbilisi, Tskhinvali, Khashuri, Telavi, Kaspi, Gurdzhaani, Lagodekhi, Adigeni, Zestafoni, Ordzhonikidze, Zugdidi, Tskhaltubo, Tsageri, Gulripshi, Shuakhevi, Khelvachauri, Gegechkori, Mayakovski, and Samtredia. One hundred pupils in the last grade, 77 teachers, Komsomol committee secretaries, and Pioneer leaders were queried by the selective method. Just as in the first survey, complete anonymity was observed and an atmosphere of mutual trust prevailed.

The survey program called for determining young people's attitudes toward religion, the quality of materials included in the instruction program on atheistic indoctrination conducted by the teachers, the quality and intensity of lectures and talks conducted by the Znaniye Society in the general and vocational-technical schools, and pupils' and teachers' opinions on atheistic instruction in the secondary schools.

Pupils' questionnaires revealed the following: in the opinion of most of the young people (65.0 percent) religion is neither harmful nor beneficial; 21.0 percent believe that religion can only be beneficial; and 14 percent think that religion is harmful to people.

To the question, "Do you think that religion has played a positive role in the survival and cultural shaping of the nation?" 61.4 percent of the pupils replied in the affirmative, 14.3 percent replied in the negative, and 24.3 percent refrained from responding or found it difficult to answer.

It is not hard to analyze these data. It is clear that pupils have an erroneous conception of the relation between nation and religion; they see religion as the sole means of the nation's cultural development and survival.

We must assume, then, that the pupils' atheistic indoctrination as well as instruction in the other humanities stand at a low level, and that all is not well in the teachers' atheistic orientations, either.

Also rather disturbing is the fact that one out of every two pupils questioned attends religious observances, and one out of every five teachers notes that he himself takes part in them and does not see anything wrong in it. They state that they do not take part out of any belief in God but through the force of tradition, and this cannot but have an effect on the pupils, for personal example is very important to youngsters. Moreover, the teacher's authority is thereby diminished, and any atheistic talks he conducts, consequently, naturally lose their force.

Analysis of the survey results shows clearly that the school's Komsomol organization plays a very weak role in atheistic indoctrination--and no wonder, given the fact that the members of the Komsomol organization are the same pupils who themselves need the indoctrination, do not yet have a full-fledged communist self-awareness, and therefore the measures they conduct, for the most part, are formalistic and yield no real effect. Likewise inadequate, unfortunately, is the help provided by the Komsomol raykoms, and contacts with the rayon Znaniye

Society organization are weak. There is little evidence of purposeful atheistic indoctrination work on the part of the general and the vocational-technical schools' party and trade union organizations. All too frequently they confine themselves to catching pupils and teachers who take part in religious observances and threatening them with punishment, and do nothing significant about them. This kind of pressure often evokes the opposite reaction and kindles young people's interest in religious observances.

While the original sociological survey indicated that lectures and talks on atheistic subjects were relatively systematic (as noted by 24.0 percent of the pupils and a majority of the teachers--89.4 percent), the follow-up survey brought out an even more disturbing fact; only 12.1 percent of the pupils stated that atheistic lectures and talks were conducted often in their school (general or vocational secondary), while most of the teachers--91.7 percent--again answered that question in the affirmative. Let us note here that pupils and teachers of the very same schools were questioned.

The question naturally arises as to why the teachers' answers to the same specific question are so different.

It seems to us that this difference in answers is due to different degrees of sincerity, which is of great importance in sociological surveys. Most of the teachers felt obliged to protect their professional prestige and the honor of the school, but they are doing it in a false manner, which is never justified.

The findings of the sociological survey are also confirmed by the frank dialogues that were held with pupils and teachers as well as Komsomol committee secretaries of the schools, technicums, and vocational-technical schools in order to bring out these matters more fully.

During such meetings it was found that the teachers' and Komsomol secretaries' answers were vaguer, and they attempted, using a variety of unconvincing arguments, to agree with the questionnaire results; the pupils' answers, on the other hand, were direct and to the point.

From the foregoing we can draw just one conclusion; among both the teachers and the pupils of the schools that were surveyed, either no lectures and talks on atheistic subjects are conducted at all, or else they are on a very low level and are unconvincing. This indicates, then, that atheistic indoctrination is ineffective among a certain portion of general and vocational school pupils.

No less interesting are the answers to the question "What atheistic themes did you hear discussed in lectures and reports in the past school year?" Themes mentioned by the pupils were quite different from those mentioned by the teachers. It turned out that teachers of the different disciplines in the same school named different titles to lectures on atheistic themes in the past year. Some said that in the past year they heard a lecture on "Science and Religion," others--"Physics and Religion," still others--"Easter" (?!), "Religion and Children," "Religion and Its Class Meaning," and so on. Some teachers named themes which are not to be found in atheistic literature or the atheistic propaganda program. This is all very disturbing.

The results of the study also brought out a very unpleasant development: The pupils are insufficiently familiar with the atheistic literature. The great majority of the pupils originally queried--95.4 percent--could not name a single atheistic book, and only 4.6 percent stated that they had any idea (only an idea!) of some aspects of atheism. In the follow-up survey, the results were about the same.

All of the foregoing indicates that pupils' atheistic indoctrination in the general and vocational-technical schools has been allowed to take its own course. We believe it advisable that the principles of scientific atheism be taught in the general and vocational-technical schools.

6854/7051

CSO: 1813/26

RELIGION

AZERI WRITER'S ANTI-ISLAMIC LEGACY EXPLORED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 27 June 1986 carries on page 2 a 1900-word article by Magsad Sattarov, Dr. Phil. Sci., on the atheist writings of the novelist M.S. Ordubadi. It is pointed out that "questions of Islam's rites and ceremonies, Sunni and Shi'i concepts and the origins and forms of some Muslim brotherhoods [tarikat] occupy an important place in the writer's legacy." Most of his articles and pamphlets, written in the late 1920's and early 1930's, were exposes of Muslim Shi'a holidays and rites, such as Muharram, as well as the corruption of the Muslim clergy. "On the basis of the affair of the Bitdili Imam, which occurred in Shamkhor Rayon in 1930, he demonstrated that adventurist men always spread the Imam's legend. Adventurists, who were elements hostile to socialism, created the Bitdili Imam so they could collect money and resources from those believing in the Imam for themselves and conduct anti-Soviet propaganda among them."

/9716

CSO: 1830/701

RELIGION

ROLE OF ISLAM IN IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 25 June 1986 carries on page 2 an 110-word article by S. Seyitgulyyev on a recent seminar devoted to the "Ideological struggle and youth"; the seminar was sponsored by Ashkhabad Oblast educational institutions and the Bilim [Znaniye] Society. A. Tuyliyev, cand. phil. sci. and director of the oblast House of Atheism, delivered a paper on the "Contemporary ideological struggle and Islam" in which he stressed the need to "increase the responsibility of ideological cadres in the fight against religious remnants" and pointed out that "this demand pertains directly to peoples education workers and to the work of schools and preschool administrations."

ATHEISM TAUGHT IN KINDERGARTENS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 25 June 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word article by A. G. Tokova, director of a Krasnovodsk Rayon Kindergarten, on the importance of teaching children atheism at the kindergarten level. This approach requires parental participation and, for this reason, lectures are arranged for their benefit; this year these have included "Religious remnants and their harmful effects in Soviet Turkmenistan", "Atheistic education is an inseparable component of ideological work," and "Bringing up atheists." In this context, it is stressed that preschool administration workers must set good personal examples: "If there are those among them who are religious believers or who practice religion, it is difficult for them to achieve good results in providing children with an atheist education."

/7051

CSO: 1830/708

RELIGION

TURKMEN 'HOLY SITES' DISAPPEARING, CONVERTED TO PUBLIC USE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 25 June 1986 carries on page 2 a 1400-word article by Yu. Jumayev, deputy director for scientific and methodological work at the Chardzhou Oblast House of Scientific Atheism, on progress being made in the current atheism campaign. He points out that much attention is now being given to the training of atheist cadres, and notes that "at the present time more than 850 people are conducting lecture propaganda throughout the oblast." He adds that due to the effectiveness of this work "the number of the so-called 'holy places' is dropping from year to year. In 1985 the number of such places decreased by 20 percent over the preceding year. Former 'holy places' like Gaynarbaba, Idrisbaba, and Astanababa have been converted to workers' recreational facilities; a pensionate has been built at the Gaynarbaba sulfur springs."

/7051

CSO: 1835/407

WRITERS UNION CONGRESS HEARS COMMITTEE REPORTS

Credentials Committee Report

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Jun 86 p 6

[Article: "Credentials Committee Report: Committee Chairman N.A. Gorbachev"]

[Excerpt] Comrades! The Credentials Committee reports to the 8th Writers Union Congress that 567 people were elected as delegates. Of these, 543 delegates attended the All-Union Congress and participated in its work. Valid reasons prevented 24 delegates from attending.

After verifying the credentials of the delegates to the 8th USSR Writers Congress, the Credentials Committee notes for the record that all of them were elected in accordance with the bylaws of the USSR Writers Union by secret ballot, and the established standards of representation, stipulating one delegate for every 17 members of the writers organization, were observed.

Of the delegates, 474 are members of the CPSU and 1 delegate is a candidate for CPSU membership. Thus, Communists make up 82 percent of the total number of delegates. A total of 38 writers were delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress and 9 of these were elected to the governing organs of the CPSU. A total of 63 delegates belong to the higher organs of the Communist Party of the union republics.

The Credentials Committee notes that in the period between congresses circumstances dictated major changes in the composition of our creative organization. The delegates to the 8th Congress represented 8669 members of the Writers Union; the delegates to the present 8th Congress represent 9584 members of the Writers Union, who belong to 89 nationalities and write in 78 languages. Between the 8th and 27th Congress, 1986 people were accepted as members of this creative union, of whom 406 or 20 percent of all those accepted were 35 or younger.

The party and people have shown their deserved high regard for the inspired creative work and extensive social activity of many of the writers. Thus, among the delegates to the congress, 26 are deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, 42 are deputies to the Supreme Soviets of the union republics, many are deputies of the autonomous republics and local Soviets of Peoples Deputies. Among the delegates to the Congress, there are 2 Heroes of the Soviet Union, 34 Heroes of Socialist Labor, and 467 delegates have been

awarded high national honors.

Thus, 142 delegates have been accorded the honorific titles of: People's Poet and Writer, Honored Worker in the Arts, or Honored Worker for Culture; 16 delegates have received Lenin Prizes, 87 have received USSR State Prizes, 29 Lenin Komsomol Prizes, 77 Republic Komsomol Prizes, and 26 All-Union Central Soviet of Labor Unions and Writers Union Prizes.

The age distribution of the delegates to this congress is as follows:

35 and below	3 people,
36 to 40	15 people,
41 to 50	117 people,
51 to 60	184 people,
61 to 70	160 people,
over 70	88 people.

There are 44 women and 523 men among the delegates.

The elders of our multinational Soviet literature are participating in the work of our writers forum. Among them, 22 have been members of the USSR Writers Union since 1934, i.e., the day our union was founded. A total of 470 deputies were accepted as members of the Writers Union in the postwar period. Among the delegates, 156 participated in the Great Patriotic War.

The Credentials Committee notes the high educational level attained by the delegates: 461 have completed higher education; of these, 71 are graduates of the Literary Institute imeni A.M. Gorkiy; 56 have had some higher education; 49 completed or had some secondary education; and 1 delegate is self-educated.

The literary genres represented by the delegates of the Congress are as follows:

prose writers	249,
poets	215,
playwrights and film writers	20,
critics and literary scholars	49,
childrens' writers	27,
translators	3,
essayists	4.

Of course, these figures are, to some extent, arbitrary, since there are many cases where writers work productively in a number of different genres.

The ethnic composition of the delegates fully and clearly demonstrates the triumph of Lenin's policy with regard to nationalities, the international unity of our society, and a socialist culture which is truly of the people. Among the delegates to the Congress there are representatives of 47 national groups writing in 43 languages.

The Credentials Committee is pleased to emphasize that the 8th Writers Congress is broadly representative of national literatures, and of all the generations of Soviet writers, who go to make up, without a doubt, the

creative and social core of the Writers Union. Such a representative distribution of delegates indisputably will facilitate the successful and inspired work of the Congress and, thus, the active and productive participation of all writers of the country in the solution of the urgent problems of the new stage of development of socialist society, as posed by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Credentials Committee requests that the 8th Congress ratify its report and replace the temporary certifications with [permanent] credentials.

Auditing Commission Report

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Jun 86 pp 5-6

[Article: "Report of the Central Auditing Commission of the USSR Writers Union: Commission Chairman V.P. Telpugov"]

[Excerpts] When speaking of the solicitous attitude toward writers, toward creating the conditions necessary for them to work, it is natural to turn to an analysis of the USSR Literary Fund [Litfond] (A. Keshokov, chairman of the board, Yu. Voronin, director).

As usual, the Central Auditing Commission has monitored this activity and I want to report our conclusions to the congress.

Why try to hide it? Among us there are comrades who need only hear the word "Litfond" to assume a fighting stance, and who are prepared to see only the shortcomings in its work. I do not understand that type of criticism. We have seen and we continue to see much that is good in the work of the Litfund, and we always encourage what is good.

During the past 5-year plan, the Litfond significantly (by 19 percent) increased its expenditures on improvement of the living conditions of writers. And this increase which is creating the material prerequisites for the development of Soviet literature will continue. The Litfond possesses sizable resources, its financial position is stable.

The total income of the Litfond during this 5-year plan was 47 million rubles (of this, 34 million rubles was derived from publications and the revenues collected by theatrical and show organizations). In addition, the secretariat of the board of the USSR Writers Union gave the Litfond 30 million rubles for capital construction and acquisition of equipment.

As for expenses, they totalled 70.9 million rubles. A significant sum, almost 32 million rubles went for the welfare needs of writers and to subsidize houses of creativity [doma tvorchestva, evidently a kind of resort/retreat for writers], writers' clubs and polyclinics, etc. Another portion, more than 23 million rubles went for capital construction and reconstruction.

Among the facilities built during the 5-year plan, is a new building for the

central polyclinic in Moscow, equipped with modern medical equipment. An in-patient treatment section for writers was established and attached to one of the Moscow hospitals, (which can be used by others aside from Moscovites, of course). The writers of the country obtained 482 well-equipped apartments.

These are examples of the useful activities of the Litfond. However, there could have been more such activities, if the Litfond's financial management had been better and more rationally planned.

Let us take, for example, this same capital construction. Yes, the total outlay here was great, 79 percent higher than the previous year's. Capital construction involves, first of all, building of houses of creativity. During the past 5 years, houses of creativity were put into operation in Kirghizia, a new building was constructed in Durmen near Tashkent, and new buildings in Yalta and Pitsunda were under construction. Erection of a house of creativity in Isloch near Minsk was completed. A new building in Peredelkin was in the reconstruction stage. Designs were drawn up for a house of creativity in Repin near Leningrad, and preliminary design work for the construction of a large house of creativity in Sochi was carried out. A mini-house of creativity in Golitsyn was opened.

If this list is examined closely it can be seen to be full of weak spots, what stands out is the inadequate ability of the directors of the Litfond to do a good job of estimating and satisfying the actual and not the "wholesale" needs of the writers. Unfortunately, the "wholesale" comes out on top. If the directors of the Litfond were to spend more time thinking about which houses of creativity will be in most demand, and best suited for work, then the kind of situation which now exists in Maleyevka, Peredelkin, Yalta, Koktebel, and Dubul'ty would not have been allowed to become so acute, rather these houses would have been put into order, expanded and put on a modern footing before it was too late. The Litfond got carried away with building new houses of creativity, however, far from all of the ones which were just built have turned out to justify the investment in them (this is particularly true of houses in the constituent republics which are sometimes situated in areas with undesirable climates). During the last 5-year plan, the subsidy for houses of creativity grew to 8 million rubles and continues to grow.

To return to the Litfond's problems. There are indications that, having modernized the central polyclinic (chief physician, Ye. Nechayev) and opened an in-patient section, the guardians of our health, have rested on their laurels to some degree. However, it still remains to turn the polyclinic into an operating methodological center for the republic polyclinics and medical sections of the houses of creativity. The central polyclinic, which does not do a bad job overall, is staffed with well qualified personnel, and has all the capabilities for accomplishing this. As for the in-patient section, seemingly justified complaints have been received concerning the way the meals are organized -- the Litfond is being stingy about providing the resources for feeding the patients. This situation must be rectified. We are finding support on all levels. In everything related to improving the conditions under which our writers live and work, their everyday lives and medical services, we have found and continue to find real help from party and Soviet agencies.

It must be said that the document audit of the financial activities of the Litfond uncovered a number of violations. There were no abuses per se, but it is well known that any violations lay the groundwork for abuses. In addition, in a number of cases, Litfond personnel have violated rudimentary standards of elementary standards of procedure and discipline.

The audits performed by the auditing commission also revealed violations in the financial activities of the USSR Writers Union. These were made in drawing up documents for advances. The secretariat of the board imposed stiff penalties on those guilty of this. The chief of the financial department of the USSR Writers Union, S. Mager must draw the appropriate conclusions from this criticism, and strengthen the audit branch with the participation of the auditing commission and the membership.

As usual, the auditing commission also monitored the state of the financial affairs of the boards of the republic unions. The All-union Bureau of Propaganda in Creative Literature, the Literary Institute imeni A.M. Gorkiy, the Central House of Writers imeni A.A. Fadeyev, and a number of other organizations.

There are more than a few problems. For example, with regard to the Propaganda Bureau, it is absolutely essential that people who know nothing about literature not be assigned to represent it to readers. This issue is particularly crucial in local writers organizations where pressure from self-styled "book propagandists" is exceptionally great and, consequently, the harm caused by them to literature and its prestige is commensurately great.

In recent years the ideological and creative level of the work of the Central House of Literature (chairman of the board, R. Rozhdestvenskiy) has dropped. To this day the most elementary kind of order has not been imposed. Serious shortcomings have been discovered in the business activity of the Central House of Literature, for which a number of personnel received stiff penalties from the secretariat of the board of the USSR Writers Union.

Thus, it happened that we became accustomed to and tolerated many publishing practices and considered them the norm, while in truth they were deviations from the norm. Publishing plans remain closed for too long for books which deal with urgent, pressing social problems, and have exceptional ideological and aesthetic merit. Such books must be allowed to "break into the line" even if this violates normal procedures. The relationship between publishers and authors frequently take shape according to a principle of real feudal dependency, and, without a doubt, we need not explain who it is who is dependent on whom. How can it be legitimate for publishers to refuse to sign advance contracts with writers, making their own lives easy and shamelessly violating laws protecting authors? Why do we tolerate this? The time has come for the Writers Union to use its authority to put an end to this distorted situation once and for all. Furthermore, work to achieve this goal must not be performed on a case by case basis, but systematically. You know that in Moscow from time to time they have a Day of Pedestrians. They say that this helps propaganda in favor of traffic laws. If a Day of the Author were suddenly established, it wouldn't help us. The author, the talented,

working Soviet writer, must always be the object of respectful attention on the part of our writers organization, the Goskomizdat [State Publishing Commission], All-Union Agency for Copyright Laws, and other institutions on whom the timeline and conditions of the normal publication of a manuscript depend.

We must use all possible means to develop democratic principles, and public accountability in the operation of the publishing houses. We all must think about how to more rationally and, thus, more democratically organize the administration of the "Soviet Writer."

The development of democratization, and public accountability, strict observance of statutory norms are essential in all the activities of our union. It is easy to understand the dissatisfaction of the Moscow writers with the organizational defects manifested in the city writers' report and election conference: the first plenary session of the newly elected board occurred at night in the absence of many of the members. Yet they were electing a secretariat, who was, as they say, to direct affairs in the most important organization of our union!

It is essential to achieve a breakthrough in the way writers are accepted into the union. Currently, much is being said and little being done about making requirements more stringent and observing impartiality in accepting members; this is true in Moscow, as well as in local unions. And again there is but one way to correct this -- democracy and open, public discussion.

I also want to direct the attention of the congress to the participation of writers on editorial boards and editorial councils. In many editions, writers' names merely adorn the list of board members, while the possessors of these names have nothing to do with the actual work of the board. The same individuals are members of boards and councils of different, sometimes completely dissimilar, publishing organizations and this seems to cast doubt a priori on the very possibility of their performing useful work. In this area we need to set up stringent procedures, and enlarge the circle of writers who can be not merely nominal, but actual members of the boards; we certainly have plenty of worthy candidates. The time has long come to work out a position on the rights and responsibilities of members of editorial boards. And let us agree to the firm rule that a writer may serve on only one board, on only one editorial council.

Let me say a few words about the international ties of our union. They are developing, growing stronger, and our Foreign Commission is doing much to facilitate this process. At the same time there are still more than a few shortcomings in the work of the commission. Although the circle of writers sent on foreign tours is gradually growing, nevertheless, we, to this day, have not overcome our passion for doing things at the last minute. Frequently the delegations are formed hastily, without due consideration of the goals of the trip. They send not those who would give the greatest benefit, but those who are available. This is easier for the comrades from the Foreign Committee put is it better? It frequently happens that there isn't time to inform the writers of the goals of the trip and, when they return, they are not asked to give an account of the work done. This is how, with the connivance of the Foreign Commission, we get people who are aficionados at turning business trips into tourist jaunts.

CULTURE

MYSHINSKIY CRITICAL OF CANNES FILM FESTIVAL

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 May 86 p 3

[Article by N. Myshinskiy: "No Masterpieces"]

[Text] If one were to look more closely at the posters and the gaudy advertisements of the Cannes Film Festival, it would be easy to see that the best places in the fashionable hotels and restaurants were given to Americans. The transoceanic commercial travelers don't skimp even on other advertised shows. This situation is common for cinematic forums of recent years. Every year this official competition more and more becomes just an occasion for conducting one of the mightiest commercial activities--the Cannes International Film Market. The TASS correspondent tells SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA readers about this.

It was hardly news that, as usual, the greatest number of film reviews, amounting to more than 1,400, came from the American film industry.

The majority of films presented in the official competition refuted this opinion. In all 21 films were shown. This year the international jury was headed by the well-known American actor and director Sydney Pollack. Jury representatives included Hungary's Istvan Szabo, Argentine actress Sonia Brage and French actor and popular singer Charles Aznavour. The festival's top award, the "Golden Palm Branch," went to English director Roland Joffe for the film "Mission," which tells about Spanish and Portugese colonial atrocities in South America in the 18th century. I would like to point out the French film "Scene of the Crime" with Catherine Deneuve. There was fan interest in the films "Boris Gudunov" of Sergey Bondarchuk, "Rosa Luxemburg" from Margarethe Von Trotta of the FRG and "Genesis" from the Indian director Mrinal Sen.

The Soviet Union offered more than 30 feature films to its foreign partners in the Cannes film market. Among them were: "Come and Look" from E. Klimov, "Scarecrow" from R. Bykov and Yu. Ozerov's "The Battle of Moscow." They already are favorites of fans in many countries.

Here's an interesting detail. Of the more than 15,000 guests who came to Cannes, you could bet on one not being here. No one was sorry about this. After all, this was Sylvester Stallone, the star of "Rambo." He failed to

show due to the danger of terrorism. His refusal, of course, was not without some prompting from the White House.

Now that the festival is over we bid farewell to Cannes. Unfortunately, it is not one of the outstanding events of world culture. Even the best films shown during the competition cannot be called landmarks of film art. It's evident that masterpieces are not created every day. But, nevertheless, one would hope that outstanding films would be shown more often at such types of forums.

8504

CSO: 1800/516

U.S., USSR ECONOMIC WAR THEME OF CONTROVERSIAL FILM

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 1 May 86 p 4

[Article by Aleksey Grigoryev, political observer for TASS: "Political Storms Around One Transaction--About the Film 'Contract of the Century'"]

[Text] These two words, "gas" and "pipes," were united five years ago into a single term, which, for the sake of brevity, the world press named for the contract concluded between Soviet external trade organizations and a number of western firms for delivery of large diameter pipes and turbines to the USSR. These were earmarked for the construction of the mightiest gas pipeline in the world--the Siberian-Western European. For a long time this unique structure, more than 4,000 kilometers long, has operated successfully. This mutually beneficial "20th century transaction" is universally known and generally acknowledged, but already some threats of the international atmosphere succeeded in obscuring from memory that storm which raged in 1981-82 around the simple combination of the words "gas" and "pipes."

At that time I was obliged to work as a TASS correspondent in the FRG and, consequently, found myself in a whirl of clashes around the "gas-pipes" project. Moreover, it was curious to see the film "Contract of the Century" done by the Leningrad film studio, with a script written by E. Volodarskiy and V. Chichkov and directed by A. Muratov.

Political diversions and the economic war of the USA against the USSR and provocations by the CIA against Soviet people provided the theme of the film and that is why it should be publicized. The film's narrative pulsates excitedly. Anxious and fulfilled hopes and the malicious notices of the press shoot out from the screen. President Reagan appeals to Congress to "stop construction of the gas pipeline by any means!" The Bavarian "Ultra" Strauss adds fuel to the fire: "The gas pipeline will make Europe dependent on the Russians!" The U.S. State Department frightens Western Europeans with "strengthening the military might of the USSR." The manager of the Soviet trade and economic delegation tells the tenacious reporters at the Dusseldorf airport that the "contract of the century" "...is a step into the third millenium."

The actual events in a real country and the Soviet delegation's negotiations in the FRG regarding the "gas-pipeline" transaction comprise the subject of the film and this is why it cannot be undocumented. The film crew's photography is meticulously accurate. All of our people who worked in the FRG well know the USSR trade delegation's building on Keln Street i/i F. Engels. The banks of the Rhine in Dusseldorf with their oddly shaped and trimmed trees, the well-known buildings of companies and banks in the Ruhr capital of Essen and the documented sessions of the staff at the Bundestag have been summoned to create the impression of absolute reality and authenticity.

The film's authors with good reason examine the psychological and artistic material both in terms of cooperation and confrontation of the East with the West. This was graphically displayed in the course of making "Contract of the Century." And that is why it seems as if the film's documented publicity appears to be strung on a fictional spindle. The major participants have also documented what took place. They include the manager of the Soviet delegation, Andrey Grigoryevich Bessonov (played by O. Borisov); members of the delegation Ivan Stepanovich Fetisov (V. Gostyukhin) and Nikolay Petrovich Gusev (N. Karachentsov); the head of the German company Manfurt, Ernst Stielecke (O. Kroders); his wife Ellen (Eh. Kul); and the CIA resident in Dusseldorf, Michael Smith (V. Gaft). The distribution of effort and the cast have already earlier promised curious collisions. And it's as if from the beginning these promises have not been misleading.

But the machinations of the CIA against our people in either Dusseldorf or Essen are real and more dangerous than, let's say, in the fictitious Nagoniya from a well-known TV series.

In general, it's worth noting that the role of the USA, its subversive activities against us and against our gas pipeline quite naturally occupy a significant part of the film. And these are not just the intrigues of a certain Smith but, first and foremost, a widely publicized and chronicled background on which the action of the film unfolds.

But the talks conclude very quickly in mutual agreement. Our people wanted credit at a 6.5 percent annual rate, and the Germans started at 12. We negotiated like gentlemen, scaring each other a little, and agreed on eight. After this what remains for the viewer, together with the heros, is to endure the time of a business trip, listening as Ernst Stielicke devotes himself to recalling his decision at the Kursk Arch: "Never again will I return to arms!", while Fetisov reflects, "The Germans fear us, but we don't want to believe them." Each of these phrases can become the beginning of a serious talk.

Well, for example, there's the chain of events of Nikolay Gusev. The screen writers and the actor Karachentsov wanted to show a modern young man, a skilled specialist, a thinker inclined towards irony, and at times self-admiring, but unconcerned and trusting, and apparently completely virtuous. Only after the successful negotiations even Gusev had to feel weakened, as he fell victim of an earlier conceived provocation. Ellen Stielecke, the wife of the German manufacturer takes Fetisov and Gusev for a drive to Essen, picking up along the way a photographer that she knows. When all four eat at

a restaurant the photographer takes a picture, but next morning all newspapers publish the same series of photographs in which only Gusev and Ellen are depicted. The newspapers hint that, let's say, that this wasn't by accident. At the trade delegation, as a result of this provocation, the proper conclusion is reached, and Gusev is sent home.

It's worth mentioning a few words about the role of Smith in the film. Industrial spying of the Americans against their NATO allies is quite widespread. And incidentally, this is shown extensively in the news items that are inserted. Smith, it would seem, might do anything in order to break off the transactions, using all modern means, but he fails.

Work in the genre of a political publicist for an artistic motion picture is a phenomenon still quite rare, but vitally necessary in our troubled times. In this sense the movie "Contract of the Century" provides interesting material for observation, conclusion and reflection. It involves political storms which still have not been quieted with the construction of the gas pipeline. As before, the United States is attempting to force its NATO allies to limit economic ties with the USSR. This means that the problems touched upon in the film remain real and current.

8504

CSO: 1800/516

CRITICISM OF 'BOURGEOIS' VIEW OF SOVIET ART

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 August 1986 first edition carries on page 3 under the headline "The Pick of Our Time. New Books about Soviet Visual Art" a 1,600-word book review by V. Vanslov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The author reviews books by V. Lenyashin, M. Lebedyanskiy, and K. Zaytsev, which give a chronological account of the history of Soviet visual art from its beginnings to the present day and refutes the "false" view, still current in bourgeois art criticism, which claims that the twenties were a period of "supreme creative freedom in Soviet art and that the party's interference in the art processes allegedly shackled creative freedom and hampered the development of art." He writes that bourgeois "Sovietologists" claim that the art of the so-called "leftists" was the expression of true revolutionary spirit and cites M. Lebedyanskiy as saying that despite their loud declarations and their recourse to modernism (abstractionism, cubism, futurism, and primitivism), the "leftists" "produced nothing of any value" and that the "main historical meaning of the struggle between the various groupings of artists in the twenties consisted in the forging and establishment of socialist realism, a process which ended with the definitive victory of socialist realism and its heyday in the thirties."

/9716

CSO: 1800/582

CULTURE

GEORGIAN NOVEL LAUDS CHINESE TRAITS, CULTURE

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Apr 86 p 3

/Review by Oleg Puchkov, senior scientific editor of the Raduta Publishing House, under the "On the Bookshelf" rubric, of the novel "Otchiy Dom" /Paternal Home/ by the Georgian writer Levan Khaindrava, Moscow, Soviet Writer Publishing House, 1986: "Service to the Future"/

/Text/ From the very first pages, it is clear that the sense of motherland is expressed differently in this book than we are accustomed to see in literature. The obvious absence of tradition and the considerable and essential originality in the treatment of the novel's theme attract the attention of the reader.

The subject of this book is interesting, with its action taking place in Manchuria, an underdeveloped province of China where the Russian emigration attempted to create a sort of branch of Russia, untouched by the revolutionary changes of even the February doctrines.

L. Khaindrava, who has an excellent knowledge of the milieu of the emigres, tells us about about them, openly, without bias, and clearly.

The honest position which the writer occupies as a person forces him to look on this life, as it were, from aside. He is helped in this by the fate of the novel's hero, Gordelava, an emigre from Georgia. He is not an emigre in the usual understanding of this word, as he showed up even before the revolution in Manchuria, where he is successful in the business world.

Another aspect of the events described is interesting. Harbin was the home of people of various nationalities, thrown together here and trying to create something similar to their national homelands. People without a motherland -- this is how the basic milieu of the novel can be characterized, and the Russians occupy a special place in this milieu.

First of all, we sense in them a striving to continue their lives "as if nothing had happened." The instinct for self-preservation does not permit them to turn their thoughts to the Soviet Russia which actually exists. It is as if there is no such thing. But there is an old Russia, with its glory,

its Brusilov, its Dragomirov, with episodes of battle on the fronts of the First World War. From time to time, the name of Kolchak flits by, what's more in connection with his hopeless frame of mind concerning victory over the Bolsheviks.

One other interesting aspect characterizes the novel. In it, life is described from the viewpoint of the young boy, Gora, the son of Rostom Gordelava, the head of the family. Gora is surrounded by warm family relationships, an atmosphere of well-being, a good upbringing. The family forms his views concerning the land of his origin -- far-off Georgia, where he never has been. His love for his father carries with it, as a natural consequence, a love for the Georgian motherland, inasmuch as his father is a patriot of the land of his childhood and adolescence.

But the boy grows up. And then politics increasingly intrudes into the circle of questions which make an impression on him. Politics, like a bloody wound, is cloaked somewhat by the garments of respectability and self-preservation worn by people who are sometimes interesting, of substance, even talented. The emigrant poet Nechayev says: "We are not Russia. Russia has departed, like a locomotive. And we remain at our Chinese railway halt and can only watch bitterly as the train passes by. The train of history, for which we have no ticket. All that remains for us is to grow old, yes, to await death."

A great virtue of the novel lies in the fact that it contains no trace of mission, of tendentiousness. The author is true to life. The words of Nechayev are a rarity for the course of a story, in which events mostly common and everyday predominate.

The truth of life -- this is also the truth of the historical events in which the heroes find themselves involved. Militaristic Japan invades Manchuria, and this has a direct influence on the fates of the characters in the novel. A Russian fascist party, with a caricature fuehrer, is organized. And here the inevitable happens. This is the stratification of society. A large part of it condemns the activation of a Russian reaction. It develops that the so-called apolitical years have nevertheless taught the people a great deal. The Chinese are extremely well portrayed in the novel. Not only goodness and industry characterize them, but also the profound internationalism characteristic of a great nation which has never feared, during any periods of its history, that it would lose its originality.

The writer successfully shows how the representatives of the new generation of the Russian emigration in the novel, by the will of fate, begin to perceive the true circumstances of those places where they have already lived many years.

This novel attracts attention, first of all, because of the deep authenticity of the events and of the characters of the people it portrays. The author is

not simply well acquainted with the milieu of which he writes. He is acutely observant and selects only that which can most clearly portray a way of life, in both the real and the artistic senses of this word.

The events and the people of the 20's and 30's in far-away Manchuria are modern; that is, they are close in spirit, are recognizeable, and are understandable to us. It can be assumed that this is a result of the great talent of the writer, and also of the high level of his humanistic position.

This novel helps the reader to understand that only native soil can nurture a growing soul, that the true paths of the motherland's development are determined by a majority of the people, and that loyalty to this people is the highest duty a person has if he wishes to devote himself to service to the future.

13032

CSO: 1800/519

VIDEO WOULD 'BENEFIT GEORGIAN CULTURE'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi SABCHOTA KHELOVNEBA in Georgian, No. 6, June 1986 carries on pages 93-95 Levan Gvelesiani's 1100-word article advocating the deliberate, state-supported spread (and monitoring) of videototechnology as an effective means of enhancing all spheres of the republic's culture. Contrary to what some were predicting a decade ago, videototechnology has become ubiquitous in the world and even comparatively cheap, he states.

The author emphasizes that the spread of videototechnology is not so worrisome a prospect as many have feared. Scientific-technical progress, after all, is by itself "politically neutral; it's just a matter of who controls it." Meanwhile, "we are not yet benefiting from this technology, which has been neglected." While we delay, issue "decrees and dull documents, and engage in debate, 'biznesmen' have already acquired video, are renting it out and getting rich, and in the process corrupting our youth."

The author points out that many significant events in the republic over the past 15 years or so have gone forever unrecorded for posterity. A case in point is the 1980 Tbilisi Pop Music Festival, which was video-recorded by Finnish TV, yet Georgia retains practically nothing of that event. He strongly urges the creation of one or more bases to ensure archival recording of such significant happenings, perhaps on a cost-accounting basis.

Finally, author Gvelesiani sketches the great benefits to be gained from the use of video technology in educational work. Excellent video libraries are already being built up by a few "amateurs" such as Georgian baritone Paata Burchuladze, he points out. Eventually, large "video banks" could be built up, offering a wide variety of choices, providing healthy competition and improving overall quality. However, the author concludes, measures should be taken to ensure that such equipment does not fall into the hands of "non-professionals and ignoramuses."

CULTURE

PURIFICATION OF AZERI LANGUAGE AT CENTER OF ATTENTION

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 27 June 1986 carries on page 6 an 1800-word article by Academician M. Shiraliyev on past and present trends in the development of the Azeri language. He claims that "now, because Azeri, one of the most developed of the Turkic languages, reflects the general progress in all sectors of socio-economic and political life, it is used with great success as an important channel of communication. Special attention is now being given to the purification of the Azeri literary language and the mastery of speech culture by broad segments of the population. Speech culture, in its turn, demands that our speech (either written or spoken) become a language possessed of a rich and varied vocabulary with great precision of meaning, which is grammatically correct, logically facile and artistically facile while at the same time reflecting completely the national characteristics of our language in their entirety."

POETRY DEVOTED TO IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN PUBLISHED IN RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 6 June 1986 carries on page 6 a 100-word unsigned announcement of the publication in Russian of Suleyman Rustam's book of poetry "Two Shores." "Poetry devoted to Southern Azerbaijan written over the years by the poet has been included in the book." The introduction was written by the writer Elchin ["Two Shores" refers to the shores of the Araz River, which forms part of the border between Soviet and Iranian Azerbaijan].

AZSSR WRITERS CONGRESS DISCUSSES IRAN SITUATION

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 6 June 1986 carries on pp 3-4 a 10,600 word summary of the speeches and reports delivered at the Eighth Congress of Azerbaijani Writers. Many of the speeches concerned the situation in Iranian Azerbaijan. The writer Hamid Mammadzade said that Iranian Azeri literature had been revived and began to flourish in the years immediately after the fall of the Shah, but noted that "this situation continued until the end of 1983. Chauvinists used every opportunity which presented itself to eradicate the native-language press. Reactionary groups used clubs to break up a meeting of the poets and writers society which had been organized in the Tarbiyat library. Now only VARLYG in Tehran and ANA DILI in West Germany are published in the mother tongue."

IRANIAN AZERI EMIGRE HONORED ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 6 June 1986 carries on page 7 a 1500-word statement honoring Sohrab Tahir, "a prominent representative of Soviet Azeri poetry and of Southern Azeri democratic literature"; the statement was issued by the Azerbaijan Writers Union and is accompanied by an essay on Tahir's contributions by N. Hasan-zade. The essayist, discussing the impact of the fall of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic on Tahir's work, claims that "the Shah's regime, aided by imperialism, drowned the great successes of the Azerbaijan national government in a sea of blood. Sohrab could no longer fight on the barricades. This remained in the poet's heart like a craving, and he became a poet of separation and struggle."

AZERI NATIONAL LIBERATION POETRY FROM IRAN ANALYZED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 13 June 1986 carries on pp 6,7 a 4000-word essay by Mirza Ibrahimov on national liberation literature from Iranian Azerbaijan; the essay is subtitled "On the artistic expression of the anti-imperialist national liberation movement and the latest revolution in Iran in Southern Azeri literature." Four phases of the Southern Azeri revolutionary struggle in the 20th century are defined: 1) the Iranian constitutional movement of 1908-1911; 2) the period from 1917-1920, which includes the founding of the Azerbaijan SSR and Sheykh Kheyabani's shortlived government in Tabriz; 3) the occupation of northern Iran by the Red Army (1941-1946), under whose protection the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic was established; and 4) the fall of the Shah (1979-). With regard to events following the fall of the Shah, Ibrahimov writes: "It is regrettable that the fate of the revolution, which gained victory through the heroism of the people--workers, peasants, and intellectuals--and at the cost of thousands of victims, has passed into the hands of the mollahs, through whom the revolution was placed on an entirely different road. The gang of clerics and representatives of reactionary circles who have taken over the government have begun to dampen, to strangle the wave of revolution."

/9716

CSO: 1830/702

MONUMENT PRESERVATION SOCIETY DISCUSSES PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 1 June 1986 carries on page 3 a 400-word Turkmeninform report on a plenum of the presidium of the republic Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments. The presidium chairman, B. Yazgulyyev, who is also a member of the Buro of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, "stressed the important duties of monumental propaganda in the work of providing cultural and atheist education and in mobilizing people's minds for the struggle against the machinations of bourgeois ideology." He pointed out, however, that "membership in the society is growing too slowly and, in most cases, the work of attracting new members is conducted in a formal manner. Funds set aside for the restoration of historical and cultural monuments go unused every year, the quality of work is low, and it is felt that there is a severe shortage of restorers." He also pointed out that due to "communication problems" many monuments are razed or damaged in the course of claiming new lands or construction.

/7051

CSO: 1830/709

MVD ACADEMY PROFESSOR ON UNEARNED INCOME, SPECULATION

Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Yu. I. Lyapunov, doctor of juridical sciences and professor at the Ministry of Internal Affairs Academy, under the rubric "A TRUD Consultation": "Responsibility For Speculation"]

[Text] Our editorial office receives a large number of letters in which readers, while absolutely in agreement with the measures being taken by party and state organs, ask that we tell in more detail of the new legislation pertaining to intensification of the struggle against unearned income. Today we begin a series of articles on the measures designed to put a stop to the illegal acquisition of wealth.

Yu. I. Lyapunov, doctor of juridical sciences and professor at the MVD Academy, writes about the nature of the immoral phenomenon of speculation and about the responsibility for it.

The great danger to the public from speculation lies in the fact that speculation is a flagrant violation of the principles of socialist management, introduces elements of disorganization into the normal functioning of the Soviet trade system, creates artificial shortages of goods which are in demand and thereby infringes upon citizens' private property. Working people must spend a certain portion of their money obtaining goods which are sold by criminals at inflated speculative prices.

The high degree of danger from speculation is also due to the fact that it is a source of unearned income and, in some cases, of quite considerable wealth for certain parasitic elements. For example, a group of swindlers operating in the southern oblasts of the RSFSR bought up agricultural products for a pittance, transported those produces to other union republics and there resold them at substantially higher prices. The mere fact that by similar means swindlers in the Moldavian SSR sold 4,500 tons of grain and sunflower seeds at speculative prices, receiving a total of 1.3 million rubles of unearned income over a period of two years of criminal activity, testifies to the scale of this scheme. Well-organized groups of speculators in the North Osetian ASSR made a profit totalling approximately 900,000 rubles from the purchase and resale of onions.

Of course, such large sums of unearned income are a relatively rare occurrence. However, estimates by criminologists indicate that each year over 1.5 billion rubles wind up in the unclean hands of speculators. And this means -- and this must be stated openly and frankly -- that in real terms the disposable income of a working family is reduced by this huge sum without any return whatsoever in terms of buying power.

What is the status of speculation under existing legislation, which buying and selling arrangements are regarded as criminal, and how are they punished?

The criminal code defines speculation as the buying and resale of goods or other objects for the sake of profit.

Any Soviet or foreign products can be an object of speculation, as can securities which give their possessor the right to obtain various things: trips to spas, travel tickets, reimbursable cashier's checks from retail trade enterprises, etc.

In objective terms, speculation is created by the commission of two interrelated acts: the buying and resale of goods. The exchange of one item for another for the purpose of reselling the latter is the equivalent of buying. However, goods and valuables acquired by an individual as a result of personal manufacture and cultivation (or extraction), as well as those acquired as gifts, inheritance or lottery winnings and subsequently sold are not an object of speculation, even if they are sold at a higher price, since they were not previously bought. Sale of one's place on a list or a commodities coupon, or granting of the right to buy a scarce item do not constitute speculation, but under certain conditions (employment in a certain type of enterprise or receipt of significant wealth) can constitute another crime: commercial brokerage.

Some readers wished to know if it were possible for speculation to take the form of the sale of agricultural products at inflated prices at peasant markets, if those agricultural products had previously been received by a citizen at a kolkhoz or sovkhov as a form of payment for helping out with harvesting work. Indeed, this is a pressing and complex issue. In answer to this question, the USSR Supreme Court Plenum explained that the sale at market prices of vegetables, fruits, melons and other agricultural produce received at a kolkhoz or sovkhov as contractual payment does not constitute speculation, since no actual purchase of the goods was involved. However, if for the sake of profit an individual acquires for money a greater quantity of agricultural produce than stipulated in his contract and subsequently sells that produce for a higher price, this constitutes speculation.

In this connection we must clearly delineate between unscrupulous individuals, resellers and speculators and the honest workmen who sell their surplus agricultural produce at the markets, produce which was raised on their own private farm plots or received as payment in kind from a kolkhoz or sovkhov. This sort of activity, which constitutes labor and is socially useful, is encouraged in every way possible by the state. As a substantial contribution to the Food Program this activity should receive the all-round support of

party, soviet, economic and law enforcement organs and meet with the approval of labor collectives and public organizations.

We cannot allow the shelves of kolkhoz markets to stand empty or urban residents to be denied a solid addition to their family table in the form of fresh vegetables, fruits, meat and fowl simply as a result of heedless administrative measures, misjudgments by overly cautious individuals who have been given authority, or by decisions by some administrators which are simply illegal.

At the same time markets must, of course, be free of resellers and all types of ["zhuchki"?], who have nothing in common with the production of agricultural produce directly on the land. Unfortunately, there are instances, and by no means isolated instances, in which individual large farms or, to use V. I. Lenin's apt phrase, "trade marauders," use threats and violence to terrorize honest sellers and force them, either through threats or through physical pressure, to sell the produce which they have brought to market for a pittance. These farms in turn sell this produce for three times the purchase price. The struggle against speculators should be conducted decisively and uncompromisingly, until their criminal activities are brought to a complete halt. I would note that speculation on a particularly large scale can result in a harsh sentence: 10 years in prison plus confiscation of property.

However, let us return to our definition of acts which constitute speculation. According to the law, an item is considered to be resold if even a single item from among a number of items bought previously is sold at a higher price with the intention of making a profit.

Resale of goods only constitutes a crime if the intent to resell them exists from the moment of their purchase. However, in the definition of speculation it is of no significance whether for one reason or another the violator was able or unable to receive unearned income, since the issue here is the intent, not the actual receipt of profit. If the goal of making a profit is absent, then speculation has not occurred. Therefore a citizen who buys an item for personal use and later, when that item is no longer needed, sells it, even for a higher price, is committing a legal private transaction.

Speculation is regarded as a criminal offense if the amount of the actually received or intended profit exceeds 30 rubles.

Current legislation also provides for administrative punishments for petty speculation as well, in cases where the profit does not exceed 30 rubles. The buying and reselling of manufactured goods and agricultural produce for the sake of small-scale profit, as well as resale of cashier's checks and commodity checks and coupons, tickets to shows and other events, books, currency notes and other valuables carries a penalty in the amount of a 10- to 50-ruble fine, plus confiscation of the object of speculation.

Many years of experience in the struggle against petty speculation has shown that the invocation of purely administrative measures against habitual violators who systematically commit this sort of act does not have the proper

educational or preventive effect on them, and does not stop those who love easy profit from obtaining unearned income. Taking this fact into account, on 28 May 1986 Article 154 of the RSFSR Criminal Code was amended by an ukase of the RSFSR Supreme Court Presidium to read as follows: "Petty speculation committed by an individual who has been sentenced to administrative punishment twice during the course of a year for the same actions will be subject to corrective labor for a term of up to one year or a fine of from one hundred to three hundred rubles."

The threat of being convicted of felonious speculation should, it seems, cause many speculators who are "earning a little on the side" through petty speculation to think seriously about the serious legal consequences of their immoral behavior. About whether it is worth risking their good name and their future for the sake of a few dishonest rubles.

12825

CSO: 1830/681

SOCIAL ISSUES

ECONOMIST BLAMES SOCIAL PROBLEMS ON SYSTEM SHORTCOMINGS

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 24 Jun 86 pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Economics L. Khaburzanina and Economics Candidate M. Gvelesiani under the rubric "All-Out War Against Unearned Income": "The Problem Requires an Integrated Approach"]

[Text] The new edition of the Party Program broadly spells out the tasks of the fight against all negative phenomena, including private-ownerist tendencies. Like the other documents of the 27th CPSU Congress, it states clearly that the negative phenomena in our reality are linked not only to vestiges of the past in people's mentality and behavior but also to shortcomings in practical work in various spheres of social life.

Unfortunately, insufficient attention was paid to this aspect of the struggle previously. All the blame was ascribed to those persons who were carriers of vestiges of the past--an approach which oversimplified the issue, focusing upon the fact itself and not the factors causing it. It is undoubtedly essential to punish these excrescences of our society, but that is not the same as changing the objective conditions, destroying the root causes which prompt unstable persons to become money-grubbers. To change these conditions we must structure the economic incentive system, the whole economic mechanism, such that each worker (and each labor collective) directly perceives that the more he gives to society the more he will receive from it. This is the party's course of action today, a course which is echoed by the main conclusion at the Georgian ideological workers' conference in August of last year, namely that we must now enter a new stage of struggle against private-ownerist tendencies, one which will be linked directly to the intensification of social production and to the creation of an economic mechanism which is appropriate to current requirements of our society's development.

Our economic mechanism [khozyaystvennyy mekhanizm] still contains numerous "loopholes" which lovers of unearned income take advantage of. We must restructure the management system and its economic levers so that all economic bodies work harmoniously together and are interested in enhancing its effectiveness. Until we do so it will be difficult to ensure that management organs do not allocate plan assignments and material and financial resources to the enterprises on a subjective basis, do not protect some of them undeservedly and provide more advantageous conditions, reduce their plans, and so on--frequently with an ulterior motive. We have yet to do away with the inertia of egalitarian

distribution. We have not managed to reward the best labor with top unrestrictedly high remuneration, and when a worker fails to see that his remuneration goes up when he works best, he is more apt to be snared by the "smart operators." Such is the dialectic of life: "Wheeler-dealers" arise where dishonest persons abound, where collective vigilance has slackened, where the worker, engineer, economist, or director connive together to the detriment of society.

Radical restructuring of the economic mechanism is just a beginning. It calls for a very large array of measures in spheres of socialist planning and management, wages, and price formation, and will take both time and force of will. Hence, administrative-juridical methods continue to be vital in the fight against unearned income. They must open the way to such economic forms as, for example, the brigade contract. Nothing else will work, for in many spheres private-ownerist tendencies have reached dangerous levels; some wheeler-dealers and money-grubbers have grown excessively greedy, and private interests have taken over in social relations. Unless they are curbed, unless order is imposed in accountancy and reporting, the economic mechanism can never be restructured. What is needed now, therefore, is an integrated approach to the problem, the correct harmonization of economic and administrative-legal methods, as called for in the CPSU Central Committee's new decree "Measures To Strengthen the Struggle Against Unearned Income." The decree focuses on forms and sources of unearned income which lie outside the social sector. In what follows, we will dwell mainly on them.

Georgia's party organization has acquired substantial experience in the fight against private-ownerist tendencies. There have been successes and failures, progress and retreat, due not only to subjective factors but also to conditions which foster the taking of unearned income--among them, features of the sectorial structure of the republic's social and private economy, namely the large share represented by the food industry, agriculture, and the resort industry. As we know, these sectors are most susceptible to the disease of private-ownerism, especially given the fact that our republic produces select fruit and citrus as well as other prized agricultural products. We have outstanding health resort centers, the demand for which among Soviet citizens is rising constantly. This circumstance has to a large extent fostered thievery and speculation, an unprecedented rise in the cost of lodging in the resort districts, and the infection of other sectors with the virus of unearned income via the transfer of unearned income from one sector to another (through speculation, bribery, extortion, and so on).

The republic's characteristics impart urgency to the question of additional income that is earned in special natural and climatic conditions. Under socialism, the principle is that this differential additional income should not remain in the hands of particular collectives, much less of particular individuals, for it was not created by their merit, nor does it represent the results of their labor. Under socialism, income should be in line with the labor contribution rather than with who works where, under what natural and climatic conditions. People should be equal with regard to such conditions, which do not result from anyone's labor. Nevertheless, this is a complex matter, one which requires a careful approach, for if we interpret this principle

simplistically and crudely we might cause a man to lose interest in the intensive cultivation of his private farm operation, and society would only be the loser. Society will also lose out if, for example, we cause residents along the Black Sea coast to lose interest in giving lodging to non-organized vacationers at a predetermined price. Clearly, cautious and well-considered steps must be taken along this path in order to place the matter under social control and regulation and not trample on residents' interests.

Such economic mechanisms, frankly, have yet to be perfected. Consider the on-going experiment in Gagra, which is developing a whole system regulating non-organized vacations, including such matters as providing temporary lodging, in order to regulate the price of the lodging. Arriving vacationers benefit from the services of local organs; they can choose their lodging more easily and make more rational use of their time, freed of countless petty concerns. The residents, in turn, benefit from drawing up contracts with local organs, lodging guests at a set price, and getting the organs' help with repairs and refurbishing of their homes. This kind of mechanism includes something that needs further development: the possibility of taking account of supply and demand and at the same time avoiding situations in which vacationers are swindled, the state is cheated, and rentable lodgings themselves "stand idle" for long periods. Everyone wins, because the business is organized on a rational basis.

One aspect of taxation policy is the matter of taxing [oblozheniye] individual labor activity. Recently the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the matter of "legalizing" [legalizatsiya] various kinds of individual labor activity that are acceptable to society. Now it is a question of finding the right organizational forms of such activities and perfecting the appropriate financial mechanism. Here again, caution is required in order not to lose altogether the incentives for individual labor activities--for example, those of the craftsman, tutor, or whatever--for again, society would be the loser. Another question: how are we to regulate this process, how to link it to the social sector, make this cooperative link advantageous both to persons engaged in individual activities and to the state? To the extent possible, the state must concern itself with improving conditions for their labor, organizing it, providing the necessary equipment, and so on--this is the way, in fact, to halt the wrongful use of the means of production and conveyance in the social sector as well as to exert constant control over individual labor activities and levy taxes on income from them. Until things are arranged this way there is only one way to exert control--namely, vigilance on the part of the financial organs. At present, frankly, in many places no such vigilance and control is apparent.

In 1984-1985, for example, 143 individual dwellings were built in Lanchkhuti Rayon outside [the jurisdiction of] the consumer services individual housing construction section; in Gori Rayon, 111 were built in 1985 alone. In the same period, the Lanchkhuti finance office had only two carpenters and not a single mason listed in their register, while Gori had two masons and one carpenter--a curious but true fact! In the 3 days between 11 and 14 May this year, an inspection by the Georgian SSR Finance Ministry disclosed eight craftsmen working covertly in Gori Rayon, seven in Lanchkhuti. Some of them are not employed at all and some don't seem to care about their main job.

The new CPSU Central Committee decree calls for strengthening the financial organs' effectiveness in order to put a stop to unearned income. Obviously, this will require increasing the motivation of finance workers: an inspector should get a certain portion of amounts collected as a result of tax assessment, and economic incentives should be increased as well for local soviets to detect unearned income.

The matter is not, of course, confined to the taxation of individual activities. It also encompasses the fight against unearned income in the social sector, and excellent conditions for the economic stimulation of this struggle are being created by the development of city (rayon) territorial-intersectorial associations on a cost-accounting basis on our republic.

Some may argue that taxing individuals' labor activities will make even more expensive the work of shabashniks, tutors, and others, and that therefore the consumer will come out loser. We do not think this is correct. One reason that a portion of the income from individual labor is deemed unearned is that their work is in high demand, which is the main thing that makes it expensive, and another factor is the low level of their technical equipment, organization, and labor productivity. Taxing this labor would help to convert it to industrial forms in an organized manner and make stable relations with state organs advantageous. To be sure, organizational forms must be found which are truly acceptable for everyone, especially the consumer, which will put a stop to situations in which the consumer is consigned to the role of supplicant and is forced to pay too much. Unfortunately, such is the situation today in the custom tailoring shops, barber and beauty salons, and other consumer service outlets: the customer is treated poorly and has little to show for it.

Hence, perfecting the price-formation mechanism is of special importance. Our prices are inflexible, rigid, and fail to react promptly to changes in supply and demand, thus fostering speculation in many cases. It is clearly impossible to get rid of speculation only by increasing production, because the demand for citrus and certain other agricultural products, the latest fashions and other select-quality manufactures, and so on, will always be high, and they cannot be priced solely on the basis of the level of production inputs. The defects of this practice were, after all, pointed out at the 27th Party Congress--a practice which fosters various negative phenomena both in production and in circulation. It is the main reason why we have not achieved a basic turnaround with regard to imposing order in trade. A recent inspection in several trade organizations revealed once more a "familiar" picture. Some 43 items of 11 types of hard-to-find spare parts, worth a total of 1,157 rubles, were discovered stashed away in receptacles in Auto Parts Store No 9 of the Trade Ministry's Sporttovary Wholesale-Retail Association. In the food store of a well-known enterprise's trade organization, inspectors found 984 rubles worth of 11 types of goods stashed away, including 45 packs of Kolkheti Cigarettes. The manager of the confectionary section was caught with another 65 packs under the counter. In addition, they found 467 cans of evaporated milk, 24 cans of imported jam, and other items. Such examples abound in the trade network.

Meriting particular attention and requiring well-considered, prompt implementation is that section of the decree which calls for enhancing the role of the

second-hand trade in organizing the broad sale of goods in high demand, also the role of the consumer cooperatives in the purchase and sale of farm goods and products made from them.

What is needed, clearly, is a restructuring of economic thinking in matters of price-formation and the money-exchange relationship generally, in order to get rid of stagnant notions and create a mechanism which more perfectly reflects the level of demand in the price, and in a form acceptable to our society--emphasizing that by this we mean forms acceptable to socialism, because a price which is higher than the inputs does entail the danger of taking unwarranted, unearned income, no matter how correctly tax policies are implemented.

Apart from that, the fact is that high prices which balance supply and demand put certain consumer goods out of the reach of average-income families. It appears that new mechanisms of wealth distribution are necessary, a necessity which is also closely linked with the fact that the number of durable consumer goods in homes is growing constantly. Family budgets frequently cannot attain to the acquisition of all those goods, and it appears they never will. Nor is it necessary to take that route--that is, to boost personal property to the extent that it provides personal ownership of every item needed in consumption. We should develop organizational forms of service and consumption which rule out the need for certain items in the home which stand idle anyway. We need to develop forms of rental services and more important, make them more convenient, so that practically any item, even a high-prestige one, is within the reach of broad segments of the workers.

The CPSU Central Committee's Political Report given by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the 27th Party Congress noted that it is time to overcome prejudices toward the money-exchange relationship--prejudices to the effect that this relationship is the cause of a thousand negative phenomena in our society and always leaves a "loophole" in our economic mechanism for those who crave unearned income. In fact, there is nothing bad in the money-exchange relationship itself, in the use of it. What is wrong is that we do not always and in all cases administer it properly, we fail to utilize its new content. Furthermore, because we have not yet found the exact mechanism for it, and in general we have not finally understood the objective laws governing the development of the money-exchange relationship under socialism, in many ways we artificially restrict the functioning of these laws and thus, far from putting a stop to unearned income, we create the conditions which nourish it. In the long run, this manifests itself in public opinion, so that, unfortunately, people perceive private-ownerist tendencies to be the usual order of things and adjust to them--they adjust to the personal degradation of members of their own collective and their own family.

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CSO: 1813/411

SOCIAL ISSUES

SOCIOLOGISTS MEET ON PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 21 June 1986 carries on page 2 a 300-word unsigned report on a seminar for scientific secretaries of republic branches of the Soviet Sociology Society. Papers were delivered by Professor J. M. Mehdiyev, chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of the Society, on "Decrees of the 27th CPSU Congress and problems in the study of workers' public opinion in Azerbaijan"; Professor Zh. T. Toshshenko, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Soviet Sociology Society, on "The concept of acceleration: Rebuilding in socialist economies and sociology"; Professor F. F. Gasymsade, director of the Philosophy Department at the Azerbaijan State University, on "The struggle against the antipodes of socialist morals and communist mentality and the factor of perfecting the Soviet way of life." The meeting was also attended by A. F. Dashdamirov, director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

SHORTCOMINGS IN SOCIALIST COMPETITION HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 25 June 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial on the importance of an enterprise's commitment to competition. Pointing out that the "competition mechanism" often does not operate effectively, the editorial adds that "there are still many reports on repetitive commitments, efforts which are fabricated in offices, and much ado about minor successes. Not enough stress is placed on the achievement of competition conditions or commitments. All this devalues work competition and turns it into a formal affair."

AZERBAIJANI STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIAN IN MILITARY SERVICE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 19 June 1986 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by Yashar Aliyev, an Azerbaijani doing military service in the Soviet Navy, on the importance of learning Russian prior to military service. He points out that "knowing Russian is as important as air and water because representatives of all the nations and peoples of our Fatherland are serving in the army. These youths of many languages use Russian as a means of communication." He asks rhetorically: "Although Russian is taught for 9 to 10 years in Azeri schools, why is our youth unable to learn this language well? Primarily because Russian is not taught at the level of modern demand at a number of schools, especially in rural rayons."

HALF OF AZERSSR GRADS LACK FLUENCY IN RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 26 June 1986 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by H. Mukhtarov, docent at the M. F. Akhundov Azerbaijan Pedagogical Russian Language and Literature Institute, asserting that "despite the fact that Russian is taught in the republic's general education schools and that enough hours are set aside for this subject, more than 50 percent of the graduates (primarily from rural schools) are unable to speak Russian fluently." A number of reasons for this are cited: teachers are poorly trained and poor textbooks being the most important.

LACK OF COMPUTER TEXTS IN AZERI

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 3 June 1986 carries on page 2 a 1100-word article by U. Nuriyev and R. Hajyyev, both cand. phys.-math. sci, on the importance of computer literacy and factors impeding this in Azerbaijan. "At present, instructional and methodological materials for this science are nonexistent in Azeri. The only material is the first part of the textbook for the course 'Fundamentals of Information and Computer Technology.' It is a pity that the quality of its translation is at an extremely low level. Due to the lack of terminology for information and computer technology in Azeri, one must approach this kind of translation work with great caution. Rather than assign it to separate individuals, it would be better to turn it over to a highly qualified collective of experts in the information sector." Another problem touched on is the lack of computer keyboards geared for the Azeri alphabet: "This limits the use of the Azeri language in writing computer programs."

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SOCIAL ISSUES

ONE IN FIVE NOT WORKING IN SOCIAL PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 4 June 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial on the importance of deputies of local soviets setting good examples to the people through their activism. The editorial points out that "one must note that some deputies of local soviets are not working at the level of the people's faith in them and are not demonstrating an active stance. Some of them even distance themselves from problems which must be resolved or questions whose time has come. The question of the exploitation of labor resources is being resolved unsatisfactorily in the republic. A number of ispolkoms of local soviets have not given enough attention to this important question. As a result, every fifth person able to work in the republic is not working in social production. The situation is extremely unsatisfactory in Ashkhabad and Mary Oblasts."

POOR KNOWLEDGE OF RUSSIAN IMPEDES RURAL PLANNING STUDENTS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 19 July 1986 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by O. Charyyev on discussions held at the Ashkhabad Rural Construction Technical School on the impact of school reform on its work; the school trains accountants and rural production planners. "Gul Mammedova, secretary of the technical school's party organization, stressed the fact that those coming here from the schools to study have a poor knowledge of the Russian language. Thus, they find it difficult to master topics which are treated in the Russian language."

LANGUAGE TEACHERS URGED TO COUNTER BOURGEOIS PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 22 June 1986 carries on page 3 an 1100-word article by N. Vasil'yeva, director of the Foreign Language Department at the republic Advanced Teacher Training Institute, on the methodology proposed for foreign language teachers for explaining the goals of school reform to their students. Students are urged to acquaint themselves with three points: the goals and duties of school reform; the Soviet Union before and after school reform; and the importance of teaching as work useful to society. In the course of examining these questions, teachers "must teach students to expose as lies the bourgeois propaganda about the reform of general education and professional schools in the USSR."

PROBLEM OF TURNOVER OF YOUNG TEACHERS PERSISTS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 6 June 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial stressing the importance of young teacher cadres and emphasizing the need for peoples education departments in districts where they are assigned to look after them. Noting that some 3000 teachers are graduated every year, the editorial maintains that "basic shortcomings" persist in their treatment after graduation. "Some rayon and city peoples education departments attach no great importance to preparing for these young cadres. Thus, many young cadres do not work for long at those places. Such a situation is harmful, and leads to a chronic teacher shortage at such places."

TUSSR RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTITUTE PROBLEMS ANALYZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 11 June 1986 carries on page 3 a 600-word Turkmeninform report on a meeting at the Russian Language and Literature Pedagogical Institute in Ashkhabad at which N.F. Kalashnikova, rector of the institute, spoke on the preparation and functions of its graduates and problems yet to be resolved. Noting that more than 450 specialists have been graduated since the founding of the school, she added that "most of them have gone to work in village schools." However, "the questions of the intensification of the study process are being resolved too slowly at the institute. The general level of professional training is low, and the students' self-discipline is being developed poorly. The coefficient of the effectiveness of scientific research is poor. Work in the selection and placement of teacher cadres must be improved."

BETTER PLANNING IN TURKMEN UNIVERSITY URGED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 13 June 1986 carries on page 3 a 1200-word article by G. Malikgulyyev, rector of Turkmen State University, on reforms needed at the university to satisfy the CPSU Central Committee's projected "Basic directions of change in higher and specialized secondary education." Admitting that "the level of the training of specialists at our university is not satisfying the growing demands of the present time," he claims that this is the fault of the study plans. He points out three problems: 1) there is more than one curriculum for each subject, some of which have three or four; 2) many courses meet only once a week, which "makes it impossible for students to develop independent, creative habits"; and 3) there are too many examinations. He also indicates problems in the placement of graduates, pointing out that many leave their workplaces due to job dissatisfaction.

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CSO: 1830/710

SOCIAL ISSUES

TURKMEN UNEARNED INCOME CAMPAIGN RESULTS IN INVESTIGATIONS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 10 June 1986 carries on page 3 a 2100-word interview with N.M. Yusubov, first deputy procurator of the TuSSR, on the work of the procuracy, particularly in regard to the campaign against unearned income. He noted that "in 1985 and the first quarter of this year 632 cases of speculation were exposed of which 560 resulted in criminal investigations. A total sum of 278,823 rubles in cash, valuable goods, and other items was confiscated from the speculators. It is thought that speculation most often occurs at markets in the cities of Ashkhabad and Mary, and in the Tel'man settlement. Seventy-nine percent of the speculation cases take place there." He also points out that "there are instances of the speculative sale of industrial goods at some places, especially at unspecified locations in the cities of Ashkhabad and Gazanjyk."

TURKMEN MVD: STATISTICS, FACTS ON SPECULATION IN REPUBLIC

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 21 June 1986 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by A. Durdyev, deputy TuSSR minister of internal affairs, noting that "the discovery of instances of speculation in 1985 grew by more than 30 percent over 1981. Every year some 400-450 people are detained for speculation, of which more than 300 are found guilty of criminal responsibility. Eighty percent of those guilty of speculation are women, 65 percent are workers and kolkhozniks, and 6 percent are bureaucrats. Last year and in the first quarter of this year speculative goods, money, and other valuable objects worth 300,000 rubles were confiscated from the criminals. As revealed by the facts, the primary objects of speculation are clothing, textiles, shoes manufactured abroad, products made from natural leather and skins, and industrial goods. These items constitute 60 percent of speculation."

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REGIONAL ISSUES

UKRAINIANS DEMAND EXTRADITION OF WAR CRIMINALS

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[Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 20 July, on page 3, carries a 1,600 word RATAU report entitled "Nazi Stooges--to Account," on a meeting of public representatives of Lvov city and Oblast in the Imeni Yu. Gagarin Cultural Hall in Lvov on 18 July in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Nuremberg trial of the main Nazi war criminals.

Citing the statements made at the meeting by war veterans, former partisans, and other representatives, including L. Izosimov, procurator of Lvov Oblast, the report recalls the crimes committed against the Ukrainian and all USSR people by leaders and members of the Union of Ukrainian Nationalists who collaborated with the Hitlerite occupiers during the war, retreated together with them before the advancing Soviet forces, and are now living in the West. It especially singles out for his crimes "professional terrorist M. Lebeda," former deputy of S. Bandera, leader of the Union of Ukrainian Nationalists, who "moved to the United States with the help of American intelligence services in 1949 and now lives in New York," and "technical killer" S. Mudrik, former organizer of nationalist bands in Ukraine, and I. Kashuba, guilty of crimes not only in the USSR but also in Czechoslovakia, who both now live in the FRG.

"All speakers at the meeting stressed," the report says, "that the ringleaders of the Union of Ukrainian Nationalists, who zealously served the Hitlerite hangmen, are as responsible for the atrocities committed against the people as the main Nazi war criminals sentenced by the Nuremberg Tribunal. According to the commitments assumed by the participant states of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, the statute and verdict of the Nuremberg Tribunal, and UN resolutions, the place of ringleaders and hangmen of the Union of Ukrainian Nationalists is in the dock. The meetings of village and city working people taking place in the republic and demanding the extradition of specific individuals, the fascist stooges guilty of mass extermination of peaceful people, to Soviet justice have become increasingly known in the West where the bourgeois Themis is in no hurry to prosecute collaborationists. At the same time, the nationalists have raised a clamor, claiming that the appeals by the public of the Soviet Ukraine to leaders of Western countries allegedly 'defame the Ukrainian name.' Some influential Western circles have also assumed the role of advocates of the handful of quislings, damned by the people."

According to the report, the meeting adopted an "appeal to the governments and parliaments of the United States, Canada, the FRG, Great Britain, Australia, and Costa Rica" which says among other things: "We will never forget or forgive the crimes of those who betrayed their people and, together with the Nazis, exterminated and put to death both their own compatriots and foreign citizens. All of them must be severely punished for the crimes they committed."

"On behalf of the Soviet Ukraine the meeting's participants demanded that the following war criminals be handed over to the Soviet authorities: S. Kovalchuk, M. Zhuk, and S. Golod who live in the United States; D. Kupyak, I. Dik, F. Dmitriyev, G. Ulitskiy, V. Savelo, and V. Babenko who have settled in Canada; K. Zvarich and M. Sulima who live in Great Britain; S. Mudrik, I. Kashuba, and I. Grinokh who are in the FRG; A. Kabayda who has found shelter in Australia; B. Kozly who is in Costa Rica; and other Hitlerite myrmidons," the report says.

"In the year of the 40th anniversary of the conclusion of the Nuremberg trial and the international year of peace let justice be done against all Nazi war criminals. The fulfillment of this just demand will further the cause of preserving and strengthening peace and the development of mutual understanding and cooperation between our peoples and countries, the meeting's participants stated," as PRAVDA UKRAINY reports.

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CSO: 1800/577

ESTONIAN PAPER DECRIES REAGAN'S BALTIC POLICY

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 13 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Olev Miyl: "Why Does Washington Need the 'Baltic Question'?"]

[Text] For President Ronald Reagan the Soviet Union is first and foremost an "evil empire" which opposes the bulwark of democracy, the United States. Between them -- in the process of being consumed by the cancerous tumor of communism -- lies the rest of the world. Consequently it is necessary to resist and unleash the counterfire of democracy: this was the gist of a speech by one of the President's advisors when a large-scale, long-range program of psychological war against the forces of socialism and progress was made public in 1983. This program included four main objectives: development of information services abroad, "public diplomacy," the "Democracy Project" and the "Democracy Program."

The news that annual budget allocations for the subversive radio stations Voice of America, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe are being increased by 20 to 30 percent has already lost its status as a sensation. It is precisely this sort of "public" democracy which is attempting to restore public support in Western Europe and within the United States itself for obstructionist positions in the international dialogue on topics pertaining to a halt of all nuclear armament. Millions of dollars have gone to arrange so-called "seminars" and "youth exchanges" aimed at those who are termed "the elite of the next generation: teachers, journalists and political figures."

During 1984-1985 alone American leaders allocated 65 million dollars for the "Democracy Project", which was designed to "give theoretical and practical training to the present and future leaders of democracy and to introduce U.S. values into the educational systems of other countries," for the purpose of "encouraging intellectual and political interest in democracy," and developing "long-term ties and working relations between individuals and American organizations and their foreign counterparts."

The final part of the Reagan strategy is the most highly developed: the "Democracy Program." On this program the Republican and Democratic parties in the United States came to a bipartisan agreement in order to assure its acceptance regardless of whichever administration might currently be in office. At issue was the establishment of a fund or organization combining

private and government funds and having government credit at its disposal. Both political parties, the reactionary AFL-CIO trade union federation and even industrial companies were invited to set up groups which would receive these government funds for the purpose of rendering assistance to their foreign counterparts which sought to "develop democratic institutions and processes and pluralism." Leaving aside its ornate but banal rehash of Reagan's concept of democracy, the gist of this program can be summed up quite briefly: the heart of the matter is the dream of imposing American systems on the world, combined with attempts to organize diversionary activity for the purpose of undermining socialism, inciting nationalistic hatred, poisoning the international atmosphere with all sorts of rumors and slander and, finally, creating a broad basis for conducting planned and purposeful intelligence and subversive activities against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

For over 40 years socialism has been a reality not only in Europe: its positions have grown ever stronger in Asia, Latin America and Africa as well. Imperialism's sphere of influence around the world continues to shrink, and it is becoming ever more difficult for it to utilize its arsenal of means for exercising dictatorial control. All this, of course, is not the result of an "international communist conspiracy," but rather is a reflection of the dialectic of social development.

The old world will not quit the stage voluntarily. American ideologues could not care less about history, about political realities or about the dialectic as such. What is important to them is something else: doing everything possible to avoid international isolation and to win support for their imperialistic actions. Under conditions in which saber rattling is extremely dangerous, the struggle for people's minds becomes ever more important.

It has come to be the rule that the White House actively joins in overt provocations aimed at the Soviet Union. President Reagan personally announced the beginning of "Captive Nations Week," a large-scale anti-Soviet campaign. Added to the chorus of 400 anti-Soviet centers and groups were the voices of reactionary Estonian emigre groups, although they sang in a falsetto, and were scarcely audible.

Just recently the head of the U.S. Administration signed a document pompously entitled "A Congressional Resolution On 'Baltic Freedom Day'." In various variations on the same opus, one and the same assertion is proclaimed, i.e. that the United States "does not recognize the incorporation of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia into the USSR." As junior partners of the U.S. subversive centers, the Baltic national centers also receive their share of the funds allocated to the "Democracy Program." But it is a well-known fact that in the capitalist world money is seldom handed out in advance, and therefore the nationalist camps are doing everything possible to look their best for their bosses. On 3 March President Reagan, surrounded by his advisors, received representatives of subversive centers operating in the United States, who speak in the name of the "captive nations" on the issue of how to work on American congressmen so that they will support the Administration's actions and will agree to direct U.S. financial support and military aid for the Nicaraguan contras. Squeezed in in the back row of a crowd of his more notable "colleagues" sat Avo Piyrisild, chairman of the

infamous "Baltic Freedom League," a lobby group made up of Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian emigres which camps on the doorsteps of congressional offices.

After receiving his assignment, Avo Piirisild did not waste a minute: immediately after the reception he went on the air at Voice of America, assuring possible listeners that "the Baltic peoples in particular understand the danger of the communist threat which has appeared right next door to the United States." Then about ten members of the "league" composed letters addressed to senators and roamed the corridors of the Capitol, making a rapid pitch to everyone they met, asking them to support their Somozaist fellow-thinkers and to "not forget the fate of the oppressed Baltic peoples." And also, as a reinforcement of this, to remind the President to send a letter to the UN declaring the same old "nonrecognition" of the republics on the Soviet Baltic coast.

One could get the impression that the political leaders of the United States were merely heeding the request of the national camps when it declared "Freedom Day." But if one recalls the White House's ambitious plans to "brainwash" the world public in order to justify its ultimate goal, that of casting doubts on the historical realities of postwar Europe, then the picture becomes more complete. In de facto repudiation of its signatures on the concluding documents of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences of 1945, the United States declared its "disagreement with the postwar division of Europe" through spokesman Secretary of State Schultz at the opening of the Stockholm forum on issues of confidence-building, security and disarmament. In this way the so-called "Baltic," "Polish," "German" and other questions have proven useful to American politicians as justification for their unconcealed interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries in hopes of "undermining socialism from within."

As for the opinion of the peoples about whom these champions of American-style freedom are so concerned, of course they were not asked for their opinion. Quite enough "authoritative" witnesses to the "Soviet enslavement" of Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians have come from among the leaders of the reactionary emigration, who are the successors of such "freedom zealots" as war criminal Karl Linna, former commandant of the concentration camp at Tartu, who has enjoyed the official hospitality of U.S. authorities for many years now.

There is an Oriental proverb which says: "No matter how many times you say the word 'halvah', it won't become any sweeter in your mouth." And no matter how hard the heralds of the anticommunist "crusade" try, the tide of history cannot be turned back!

12825

CSO: 1800/539

REGIONAL ISSUES

BURO REINSTATES WORKER FIRED FOR CRITICIZING MANAGEMENT

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 29 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Estonian CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] At its regular session the Estonian CP Central Committee Buro heard First Secretary of the Tartu Raykom L. Puksa's report about his personal participation in organizing the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. It was noted that L. Puksa actively participates in propagandizing and clarifying the materials of the congress. Under his leadership, concrete plans have been developed for carrying out the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th Estonian CP Congress. In the rayon party organization communists' efforts have been concentrated on solving key topical problems, finding internal reserves and increasing people's level of activeness.

At the same time, it was noted at the session that no notable reorganization in the work style of the raykom and party organizations had taken place. The rayon has been allowed to lag behind in its fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations of the first year of the 12th Five Year Plan in the sale to the state of basic agricultural products -- meat and milk.

It was suggested to Comrade Puksa that he improve party work style and increase the militancy of primary party organizations, and that he pay particular attention to increasing the exactness and personal responsibility of communists, the party and soviet apparatus for carrying out the decisions of the party congress.

The Estonian CP Central Committee Buro examined and approved the proposal by the Estonian SSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the Estonian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs to create a single system of registration and job placement of the population in all the cities and rayons of the republic based on the experience of the cities of Narva and Parnu. This system is aimed at helping citizens select a place of work taking into account the needs of enterprises, organizations and businesses, as well as at identifying and placing in jobs of persons who avoid doing socially useful work, and at increasing the struggle against parasites and job hoppers, and at reducing cadre turnover. With these aims in mind, concrete measures have been drawn up to further strengthen and broaden the network of local job placement bureaus, to activate the work of internal affairs organs in attracting, on a broad scale, labor collective social organizations

and local residents in carrying out explanatory and educational work with persons who violate discipline and order and lead a parasitic way of life. The Estonian CP Central Committee Buro instructed the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, the ministries and department, and the city and rayon ispolkoms to carry out measures ensuring that a system of registration and job placement of the population would be introduced starting 1 January 1987.

The Estonian CP Central Committee Buro discussed the issue of the violation of laws and shortcomings in the work of the Estonian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products. It noted that after the publication in the CPSU Central Committee newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA of the critical article "In Line for a Pistol" and "Snares for the Chairman," a number of workers on the committee, including certain administrators, took to denying existing shortcomings. The administration and primary party organization did not come to the proper conclusions from the resolutions of the Estonian CP Central Committee Buro and the Tallinn Gorkom on the work of the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products passed in 1984 and 1985. Suppression of criticism was tolerated: Communist V. Timusk was unfairly brought to party account and then illegally dismissed from work for stepping forward with criticism directed at certain administrators of the Estonian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products. The Tallinn Gorkom rescinded this decision, and he was restored to his position by a directive of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

For actions leading to the violation of law, G. Shevchenko, the chairman of the committee, received a reprimand and his deputy, Communist A. Potapov, received a reprimand for tolerating an unhealthy situation in the committee's staff collective.

The Estonian CP Central Committee Buro made the board and Chairman of the Estonian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products G. Shevchenko, and the primary party organizations responsible for eliminating the shortcomings in the committee's work and in its economic subdivisions.

The Estonian CP Central Committee Buro examined the questions and passed a joint resolution of the Estonian CP Central Committee and the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers on further improvement in the economic mechanism in the republic's agroindustrial complex. Certain other issues concerning the socio-political and socio-economic life of the republic were also discussed.

13085

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REGIONAL ISSUES

FEED PROBLEMS IMPEDE TUSSR ANIMAL HUSBANDRY GROWTH

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 11 June 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial on problems in the development of animal husbandry. It is pointed out that "the development of animal husbandry in the republic is still not fully meeting the demand. Not enough attention is given to feed production at certain kolkhozes and sovkhoses. There are many shortcomings in the cutting and transport of hay. This year the cutting of lucerne is also lagging." The editorial adds that the situation is especially critical in Tashauz Oblast, where the problem is compounded by the water shortage.

WATER SCARCITY AT CENTER OF ATTENTION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 29 June 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial highlighting the water shortage along the Amu Derya. "This year the fact that the Amu Derya's water supply is below the norm is creating difficulties in many rayons. Overcoming these difficulties is the sacred duty of the farmers. Irrigation water has been in short supply in other years, but agricultural workers have been able to grow cotton and other agricultural products in abundance." It is added that this situation is affecting cotton crops in all oblasts. A complicating factor in this problem is that "the quality of control over field work has weakened at several enterprises."

TASHAUZ OBLAST WATER SHORTAGE HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 5 June 1986 carries on page 2 an 600-word article by D. Bayjanov, chief of the Tashauz Oblast Irrigation System Administration, in which he discusses the water shortage and problems in dealing with it. Pointing out that the water supply "has been falling from year to year," he added that water losses have worsened the situation. "This has been widely discussed at the Third Plenum of the Turkmen CP Central Committee. Shortcomings which have been permitted in the use of irrigated lands, which are our basic wealth, were demonstrated one by one. Let me give an example: along the Sovetyap Canal only 56 percent of the water leaving the pumping station reaches the irrigated fields. There are many such canals in the oblast." He adds that "in order to prevent such losses we must cover the canals with concrete and ferroconcrete." Noting that this involves the renovation of several canal systems, he claims that "in oblasts in neighboring fraternal republics irrigation systems have been renovated several times."

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